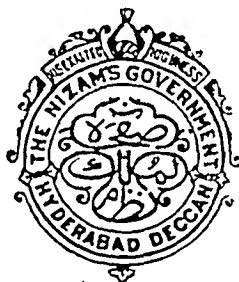


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

ANNUAL REPORT
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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DOMINIONS



1350 F.
1944-47 A.D.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS
THE NIZAM IN THE JUDICIAL, POLICE & GENERAL DEPARTMENTS
(ARCHÆOLOGICAL).

No. 4½ MISCELLANEOUS

SUBJECT

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1350 FASLĪ (1940-41 A.D.).

Personnel.—There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year under review. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani continued as Director of Archæology. As he has to compile some books pertaining to the Deccan Culture, the Office and other work of the Directorate was divided between his Assistants Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad and Mr. Syed Yusuf. Excavations and Research have been entrusted to the former, and Conservation has been entrusted to the latter. Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad was deputed to Lahore to attend the Annual Session of the Numismatic Society of India and Mr. Ghulam Yazdani was also deputed to the same place to preside over the Archæological Section of the Indian History Congress.

Survey and Explorations.—During the year under review Buddhist monuments have been discovered at Karkunda which is close to Kottagudam Railway Station. Two stupas and two cells hewn out of rock have been discovered in a hill. They represent the Mahayana cult of Buddhism. Besides a prehistoric cemetery has been discovered at Valigonda, and large size bricks, foundations and other Buddhist vestiges have been discovered at Nagaram.

Conservation.—During the year under report a systematic programme was launched for the conservation of monuments. The tombs of Chanda Husaini Sahib, and of Yusuf Adil Khan and of his three successors, and a mosque were repaired at Gogi. These represent Adil Shahi architecture. The Department paid due attention to monuments at Gulbarga, Warangal and Hyderabad. The prehistoric monuments at Ivaithalli and Shakapur which represent stone alignments have been duly protected and marked with boundary stones. The field containing cromlechs at Rajan Kallur has been acquired. A scheme for prehistoric survey amounting to Rs. 23,848 has been submitted to the Government for approval.

Jankampet.—During the year under review several prehistoric sites have been discovered. Among them Jankampet deserves special mention. Tombs of cromlech type have been discovered and excavated at this site. The excavations conducted on a mound at Kondapur (a Buddhist site) in Sangareddy district are of great im-

portance. Buildings, coins and other relics have been unearched, which throw a flood of light on the contemporary culture and civilisation.

Epigraphy and Publications.—During the year under review *Epigraphica Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1937-38 has been brought out. Several new inscriptions have been noticed and arrangements are in progress for publishing them in the above Journal. The articles contributed by the late Col. Mcadows Taylor on the pre-historic relics of Gulbarga district have been edited in the form of a book. Proceedings of the Archaeological and Historical Society for the year 1940 A.D. have also been brought out.

Numismatics.—During the year under review 4964 coins have been added to the cabinet of the Department; 121 of them are of gold, 937 are of silver, 3866 are of copper and 4 of lead. 1835 coins have been discovered during the excavations at Kondapur. They belong mostly to the first and second century A.D., while some of them are even earlier. Copper and lead coins from Kondapur generally represent the Andhra Kings who ruled from 3rd century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. A monograph on these coins is in preparation. When published it will be of considerable use to students and scholars. Government is pleased to note that excavations at Kondapur have revealed terra-cotta figurines and other material which has been greatly appreciated throughout India.

Expenditure.—During the year under report Rs. 8,053 have been spent on Excavations and Rs. 4,272-13-0 on Conservation. This expenditure is much less in comparison with that incurred last year. The maintenance of monuments has cost Rs. 63,948 as against Rs. 95,976 during the last year. This shows a reduction of Rs. 31,828. Government is pleased to express its appreciation of the work done under the supervision of the Director.

(By Order)

(Sd.) MOHD. AZHAR HASAN,

Secretary to the Government in the Judicial,
Police and General Departments.

No 652.

Dated the 2nd Shabwan 1351 F.
8th July 1942.

Encls. (Six).

From

THE DIRECTOR, ARCHEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
HEIL THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL, POLICE AND GENERAL
(ARCHEOLOGICAL) DEPARTMENTS,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1350 F. (1941-42 A.D.).

Two sets of photographs (each containing 31 prints) of monuments, buildings and other objects of Archaeological interest which have been described in the report are also forwarded herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) KHWAJA MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

Annual Report of the Archaeological Department

OF

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad-Dn.

Excavation and Exploration Branch

For 1350 Fasli

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year under review. In order to relieve Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., of the routine work in connection with the compilation of books on Ajanta and other historic cities of the Deccan, Government proposed that with effect from 1st Isfandar, 1350 F., his work should be divided between his assistants. Survey and Explorations of antiquities including (prehistoric and protohistoric), excavation, epigraphy, numismatics and supervision of the Museum were entrusted to Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad. PERSONNEL

The Director toured in the Aurangabad, Bidar, Gulbarga and Medak districts for 56 days and the Assistant Director toured 124 days in the Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Aurangabad, Medak, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. He was also deputed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India held at Lahore of which he was selected Secretary. He was subsequently deputed to Burhanpur, where there was some difficulty in recovering possession of the land within the compound of the Maghsali Mubarak of Asaf Jah I, from an unauthorised tenant. Here it may be added that the land has now been taken by the Department under its direct control. TOURS

During the year under Report, Sir Theodore Tasker proposed to the Government that a thorough survey of prehistoric monuments and the antiquities should be made and that measures should be taken for their preservation and conservation. The Director of Archaeology welcomed the proposal and submitted a detailed scheme costing Rs. 23,848 per year, for three years at first instance. It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the financial stringency owing to the War, Government is finding its way to provide for this scheme which for long had been a great desideratum. SURVEY OF
MONUMENTS
AND EXPLOR-
ATIONS.

The Rock-hewn Monuments of Karkunda: At a distance of about three miles from Kottagudam Railway Station there is a small hill called Karkunda. During my tour in this area I learnt that there are some rock carvings in the hill. Consequently I explored the hill and discovered at the foot of its north-western slope the remains

of two Buddhist Dagobas and two cells which have been carved out of sand rocks. These remains are not pretentious but they are important as they are the first of their type to be discovered in the Telugu speaking districts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

During my short visit nothing could be found at the place which may help us in attributing a precise date to these monuments. But as they represent the Mahayana cult of the Buddhist religion, which came into vogue in or about first century A.D., these relics cannot be earlier. From the style of the sculptures carved in the niches of the Dagobas and in the cells it appears that they might have been hewn out in or about second or third century A.D. The Dagobas and the cells have suffered considerably from the ravages of time and weather. They are overgrown with rank vegetation. Tall trees that have grown into the crevices or depression of the rock have at some places split it and left the monuments in a precarious state of preservation.

Beginning from north ; first there is a big boulder about eight feet higher than the surrounding level and eight feet in diameter. This boulder had been carved into the shape of a Dagoba (Plate I) with a six-inch broad offset which runs all-round. On each cardinal side there is a niche in which the figure of the Buddha is to be seen in full relief seated on Padma Asana (Lotus throne) in a meditative mood. From the small patches of paint, it appears that in their pristine days the inside of these niches was painted. Somehow a tall tree has sprung up on the northern ridge of the Dagoba. The result as could be expected is disastrous. It has caused considerable damage to the northern niche and a big portion of the boulder which was just above the niche has fallen down and is lying close by. This injurious tree is to be carefully and immediately removed and its roots should be treated with chemicals that may check its future growth.

To the south-west of the first Dagoba at a distance of about forty feet, there is another boulder which has been shaped like a Dagoba. Owing to weathering the shape has been very much altered. This Dagoba has got a niche only in the Western side, which has been considerably hallowed out from inside. On the Eastern wall of the niche a figure of the Buddha has been carved, while on the southern side there is another small figure of the Buddha which is being blessed by his mother Maya. The figure of this lady is at least three times larger than that of the Buddha. The face of the lady has been much damaged, great æsthetic sense has been displayed in the portrayal of the contours of the body and the folds of the drapery. Unfortunately it is located in a covered portion of the niche and is not easy to be photographed.

At a distance of about one hundred feet from the Dagoba due south-east, there are two cells facing the west which have been cut out of a single piece of rock. The approach to these cells was overgrown with shrubs and bushes. It was after cutting them down that I could get admission into the cells, the northern cell is rectangular

in plan and measures nine feet north-south and six feet east-west, the roof being about six and a half feet higher than the floor. The walls are sculptured although figures have been very much damaged. The eastern wall bears the figure of the Buddha with a Chauri-bearer on each side. The northern and southern sides of the wall bear the life size figures of Dwarpalas carved in the conventional form, claiming some artistic merit. But the ravages of time and the weathering of the rock has deprived them of their original charm.

Immediately to the south of the first cell is the other. In plan it is similar to the first but of smaller dimensions, measuring 6 feet north to south and five feet east to west. The height being only five and a half feet. The arrangement of the sculptures is also nearly the same as in the first cell.

The wall surfaces and the sculptures of the cells and the niches in the Dagobas were originally painted. Traces of it can be seen even to this day in small patches. The process is slightly different from that of Ajanta. At Karkunda no earthen plaster has been used, but a thin coat of lime has been applied directly to the rock and then the surface was painted according to the requirements of the artist.

Among the colours traces of green, orange, yellow and black can still be seen. Unfortunately the patches that survive are extremely small in size.

The Art of the Sculptor : The number of sculptures at Karkunda is small. But they display a highly developed art. The four Buddhas in the niches of Dagoba No. 1 and the figure of Maya in Dagoba No. 2 are elegant specimens of sculptor's art. The tall Chauri bearers in the cells are typical examples of the conventional and graceful curves of the body with which figures of developed Mahayana art are usually adorned. For the above reasons it may be very likely that these pieces of art might have been executed at a time when Mahayana Art had fully developed.

These relics of Buddhist culture in the Telugu speaking districts of H.E.H. the Nizam deserve careful conservation and preservation. The question may be discussed in detail when it is taken up. But at present it is necessary to mention that immediate steps should be taken to remove the rank vegetation from above and around the monuments and stop its future growth. Steps should also be taken for the proper drainage of rain water. It appeared to me that there is no proper outlet for the rain water which gets in the cells through the entrances. Water should not be allowed to accumulate on the top of these monuments and around their base. The entrances to the cells should be fitted with perforated doors, so that the air inside may not become foul by getting stagnated. The entrances have got sockets which show that once they were fitted with doors. Barbed wire may be put around the Dagobas. This may help in saving the beautiful images of the Buddha from being subjected to vandalism. In the best interest of the monuments the appointment of a Chawkidar is most desirable. To the south-east of the hill is a stream. The area between the hill and the stream is very interesting. Although it has been under

cultivation since very long, yet even to this day we can pick up old potsherds, and brickbats in large quantities in this area. The presence of brickbats aroused my curiosity and upon inquiries it was disclosed that even large size bricks are also sometimes available in the field. As a matter of fact, I myself could see in the house of Mr. Gopal Rao, Deshmukh of Hemachandrapuram, some bricks which measured $1' \times 7'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. It is quite likely that excavations between the hills and the stream and at some other suitable sites in the vicinity may yield valuable results.

Valigunda : Valigunda is a small village consisting of about 177 houses. According to the latest census there are 678 souls in the village. It is situated on the left bank of the Musi River and is about 14 miles from Bhongir on the road to Nalgonda. It has got a good rest-house. To the south of the village is a granite hill rising to a height of about 300 ft. above the ground level. Upon the top of it is situated the shrine of a Muslim Saint locally known as Badshah Wali and after the Saint the village is called Valigunda. There are four small temples in the village, two belonging to the Saivites, one to the Vaishnavites and one dedicated to Hanuman. Each of them enjoys a Government "Inam" but they do not deserve any notice.

To the east of the hill there is a big boulder which has a horse, a rider and an attendant carved upon it. Probably these carvings commemorate the death of some warrior. There is another boulder at some distance from the first bearing the representation of Kali with a female figure seated by her side. There is also an inscription on the boulder and arrangements have been made to get it copied. There is a third boulder upon which a Lingam has been carved. Besides the above-mentioned antiquities, there is nothing of much interest from historic point of view. To the north and east of the hill there are a few clear and definite cairns, while remains of several of them can be found all over. To the west of the hill is a small stream which joins the river. Between the stream, the tank and the Musi river, there is a vast and interesting field of cairns. According to my rough estimate they number over 500. The cairns are marked either by stone rings or by circular heaps of rubble, some of which measure about 35 ft., in diameter. Two of the heaps have a menhir immediately to their north rising about 7 ft. above the ground. Most interesting find in this field is the discovery of a rectangular enclosure measuring 144 ft. north to south, and 87 ft. east to west. The walls of the enclosure are about 2 ft. high. The middle of the southern wall has got a semi-circular construction protruding on the inside and having a radius of about 10 ft. The enclosure is divided into two equal compartments by a wall running east to west. In the centre of the northern compartment there is a menhir 11 ft. above the ground. This rectangular construction around a menhir is a novel feature which had not been noticed up to now.

A stone axe was picked up on the southern slopes of the hill.

Nagaram : This place is 45 miles from Hyderabad on the road to Nalgonda via Bhongir and is situated on the left bank of the Musi. The place has got a big quarry of large size bricks which may be attributed to the Buddhist period. The

number of the houses is only 176 but majority of them have at least few courses of large size bricks in their construction. I visited two spots where an attempt has been made to dig out bricks and could clearly notice the courses of old walls. One of these is in a field which belongs to the " Dheds " of the place and the other is situated on the right bank of the Asaf canal between stone Nos. 172 and 173. Close to Nagaram there are some other interesting places, one of them is known as Pedamuthyal. It is within the boundaries of Thumalgudda. The shrine contains a deity which it is supposed has got the power to ward off the evil effects of smallpox. To the north of Muthyal Temple is Someshwara Temple which is star-shaped in plan and has been constructed out of large size well dressed slabs of granite. The temple is out of worship now and at the time of my visit tamarind was stacked in it by local " kolies." The temple faces the east and has three shrines. To the east of this building is a double storied entrance shaped like a chariot. In the south-east corner of the yard is a reclining slab 4 feet by 2 feet above the ground and 6 inches thick. The slab is inscribed and the upper portion contains representation of sun, moon and Ganesha. Closeby is an old well.

To the south-east of the temple is an old mosque known as the Jumma Masjid. It does not bear any inscription, but from the style of its arches it may be attributed to the late Bahmani period. The roof of the mosque has fallen down and in the centre of the courtyard is a small cistern with no water in it. To the west of the mosque at a distance of about 80 feet is the square base of a stambha about 10 ft. above the ground. The shaft of the stambha is circular in plan and measures about 15 feet in length ; it has fallen down. The shaft as well as the base bear traces of inscriptions which have been mostly worn out. There are two circular discs lying close by which must have once crowned the stambha. I searched for the capital of the pillar, but unfortunately could not find it.

To the north-west of the mosque is a shrine called Venkatesh Gudi. The architecture of this temple is not impressive, but two pillars of the Central Mandap are inscribed. The entrance to the temple which faces the north has got an inscriptional pillar built into it. Opposite to this entrance is the hill called Indrapallagutta and it has got a boulder upon which Jainite images have been carved. The carved portion covers an area 8 feet in length and 2 feet in height. It is divided into four vertical panels. The first from the left has a standing Jina, the second contains a Jina seated on a throne with three lions below, third and fourth panels each contain a standing Jina. Indrapallagutta has a ruined fort which may date back to very early times. The fort and the caverns in the hill require detailed examination. A place called Vadilagutta amidst rice fields in the Thumalgudda village also yields large size bricks.

Charughat : Charughat is situated between Appajipet and Bunteguddam Survey Nos. 408 and 404 of this village contain avenues which are situated to the west of a hillock. The best approach to these avenues is from Appajipet (Appaspet), a village on Narkatpalli and Nalgonda Road. At Bunteguddam there is a beautiful

Quth Shahi Mosque claiming great architectural merits, but standing alone in the wilderness. The mosque is a good specimen of Quth Shahi architecture. Close to the mosque are few graves probably of the founder of the mosque and his relations.

Panigiri: This town is situated at a distance of thirty miles from Jangaon on the road to Nalgonda. To the north-west of the village is a hill about two hundred feet higher than the surrounding level. At the top of the hill there are extensive remains of the Buddhist period. It appears that during some anti-Buddhist revolution the monuments at this place were demolished and what remains at present is nothing more than lower portions of the walls, and the foundations which are considerably hidden in a big mass of debris. But those who are well acquainted with Buddhist structures can clearly make out the plans of the buildings. It also appears that lime stone was profusely used in decorating the monuments and in the construction of the rail. But it has been all removed from the place and what we can now find at the site are broken bits scattered all over and also the lower portions of the vertical bars of the railing which are still in situ. Large size bricks have been used in the construction of these monuments, some of which measured 24" x 12" x 3".

At a later date an attempt was made to construct a Saivite Temple at this place, which is evidenced by a few pillars, a small bull, and a linga lying in a corner of the top of the hill.

The Department is contemplating to conduct excavations of a preliminary nature at this place and it is hoped that they will yield valuable results.

The area to the south of Panigiri is rich in the relics of Buddhist colonics. Within a radius of ten miles there are three sites which yield large size bricks. One of them is Nagawaram four miles south of Panigiri. The other is Vardamankot on the bank of the Aler River about five miles to the south-west of Nagawaram. The third site is Singaram about four miles to the south-west of Vardamankot. Large size bricks are to be found at all the three sites in excavations. Two more sites, Nayalakondapalli and Mallavaram have been discovered in the Warangal district, which yield large size bricks. The former is 16 miles from Khammameth on the pucca road due south. The latter is one mile north of Damapeth which is 46 miles from Wyra on the road to Ashwaraopet.

During the year under report several new prehistoric sites have been discovered. The exact localities and the names of the persons who have discovered the sites are given below :—

S. No.	Locality	Nature of the site	Name of the discoverer	Remarks
1	Midway between Nizamabad and Gondapalli at the site of the Dindi	Cairns	Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue & Police Member	Vide his letter dated 12-9-40
2	<i>Begumpet :</i> S. W. end of the bund across the nala at the Jagirdars' College and on the slopes of the rocky knob	Core and broken flake	do	Vide his letter dated 26-11-40
3	Kapracheru	Aligned stones	Brigadier G. de la P. Beresford	Vide his letter dated 9-12-40
4	<i>Burgapalli :</i> On the East side of Pochampalli lake	Cairns	Brig. Beresford	Vide his letter dated 1-1-41
5	In the vicinity of Tumalgudem on the Bhongir-Nalgonda Rd.	do	do	Vide his letter dated 10-12-40
6	<i>Vilegaon :</i> Near Sirala tank, Mudhol taluqa ; in the vicinity of the cairns on the track ..	Cairns and flakes	Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue & Police Member	
7	<i>Songarh :</i> On the slopes of the low fortified hill to the west ..	do	do	
8	<i>Pocherafalls :</i> Near Boath, from breaches above falls or from forest nursery on right bank above pool, Adilabad District ..	Artifacts	do	
9	On path between Parantapalli and Rai Rishwer : 1 mile from Godavari	Cores	do	
10	Bare low hill west of road from Hingoli, Parbhani district ..	Flakes and cores	do	
11	<i>Hingoli :</i> Path in Rest House	do	do	
12	<i>Hingoli :</i> River bed Kaid	do	do	
13	<i>Khanapur :</i> On banks 50 ft. above stream .	Cores	do	
14	On track between Hingoli and Aundah field just below hill 1662, Parbhani district ..	do		
15	Low hill North-east of Siddheshwar surface	Flakes and cores	do	

S. No.	Locality	Nature of the site	Name of the discoverer	Remarks
16	Purna river at Murtuzapur (Sawargi-Siddeshwar) ..	Flakes and cores	Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue & Police Member	
17	River bed of Purna near Mat ..	do	do	
18	Aswapur village north of Nelli-pak ..	Paleoliths ..	do	
19	Wyra, Khammam Taluqa ..	Cairns ..	Mr. K. M. Ahmad, Director of Archæology	
20	Shorapur-Hunsagi Road : Between milestones 6-3 and 6/7 on both sides of the road ..	do	do	
21	Valigunda : 14 miles from Bhongir on road Nalgonda ..	Cairns, Menhirs, rectangular constructions, stone axes	do	
22	Cherughat ..	Avenues ..	K. M. Ahmad, Director of Archæology	
23	Mallamadgu Lat. 80. 49 Long. 17. 47 to the south of the village on the right bank	Flakes and cores	do	
24	Ivaithalli : In the field of Avenues ..	Flakes ..	do	
25	Rajankallur ..	do	do	
26	Hanamsagar : On the hills around the avenues ..	Flakes ..	do	
27	In the stream between Kotegal and Hanamsagar ..		do	
28	Shakapur : Near the avenues Taluqa Shakapur, district Gulbarga ..	Menhirs ..	do	
29	Thalampahad : Between mile 31 and 7 furlongs and mile 32 from suryapet on route to Khammam on the southern side of the road ..	Cairns ..	do	
30	Dongatogu : A hill 6 miles west of Janampet, Warangal District ..	Cromlechs and microliths	do	
31	From Suryapet, a distance of 4 miles 2 furlongs en route to Khammam ; On the left side of the road to the south-west of a neem tree which has got three idols ..	Cairns ..	do	
32	On rocks forming part of bank of the Sangampet tank ..	Menhirs ..	do	
33	Adilabad : On the ridge where Officers' quarters are being built on the other side of the Railway line	Flakes and cores	Mr. Kalimulla Qadri, H.C.S., Second Taluqdar	
		do	do	

S. No.	Locality	Nature of the site	Name of the discoverer	Remarks
34	Siddapur ..	Flakes and cores	Mr. Kalimulla Qadri, H.C.S., Second Taluqdar	
35	Mallari in Sirpur taluqa of Asifabad district ..	Animal Fossils	do	
36	Asifabad : From fields situated to the west of Officers quarters ..		do	Vide his letter dated 14-9-50
37	Bidar : From north-western end of the fort, from behind the Jail, the "Chamli ura Dhan" Chashma-i-Sadat, from behind the tomb of Bandar Bi, the Papanash and Alahad	Neoliths, flakes, cores, artifacts, etc.	Mr. R. M. Joshi	Vide his letter 16-4-41

Kondigudda : Kondigudda between Iswarpet and Bayaram in Warangal district is a small village situated on the right bank of the Godavari. To the west of the village at a distance of about half a mile there is an old temple. It stands upon a high platform built of well-dressed masonry. At present it is known as Gopalswami's temple and contains an image of Krishna playing on a flute. The image does not appear to be so old as the shrine. But there is a mutilated Jaina image lying in the compound which might originally have belonged to the temple.

Mangur : Long. $80^{\circ} 49'$; Lat. $17^{\circ} 57'$ (Warangal District): This is a small village consisting of about 200 souls. It boasts of a temple measuring about 27' east-west and 15' north-south. It is dedicated to Gopalswami, but is out of worship now. The interior consists of two chambers and is built of well-dressed stones and may be about 200 years old. The antechamber contains a Salunkha which is still in situ but it appears that at a later period the Linga has been removed and that it has been replaced by an image of Gopalswami. The roof of the temple is about 10' high from the floor and the Gopuram which is towards the west rises to another height of 12'. The exterior is rather plain but has three esoteric carvings on each side excepting the east. The repairs done to the antechamber with large size bricks measuring $11" \times 8" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ are suggestive of the presence of a very old site in this vicinity from whence these bricks might have been quarried. Notwithstanding all my efforts I could not succeed in persuading the local people in showing to me this old quarry.

Shahpur Fort : Inscriptions from this place have been published by Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., in *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1931-32. The old town was situated at the foot of Shahpur Hill on its northern side and the old approach to the Fort was from the southern side of the town, the Fort is perched on the Shahpur,

hill and is to be reached from the south-eastern side. It appears that in olden days there were eight lines of fortifications from the foot of the hill to the top or the Balahisar. The first wall seems to have totally disappeared leaving sporadic traces. The second wall is in a fast process of disappearance being used by the local people as a quarry for obtaining stones. The remaining six lines of fortifications are still in good condition of preservation, the third line has an entrance 7 feet wide and 14 feet high in pillar and lintel style. This wall has got several circular bastions which show that it might have been constructed at a comparatively later period, i.e., in late Adil Shahi times. The fourth wall has an arched entrance about 12 feet wide and 14 feet high which faces the east. The fifth line of fortification has an entrance in the pillar and lintel style. This entrance is far more impressive than the others. It has got a vaulted roof with three domes and also bears an 'Adil Shahi inscription published in the above-mentioned number of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. The architecture of this entrance and also of the line of fortifications is Adil Shahi. To the north of the entrance is a bastion which has got an old gun about 15 feet in length with a circumference of about 3 feet at the mouth and 4 feet near the butt end. The breech is made of flattened iron bars which have been welded together and strengthened by iron rings. The bore is 9 inches wide. The sixth and the seventh entrance face the north while the eighth is nearly as elaborate as the fourth and faces the east. The passage through the entrance is 18 feet long. It has a vaulted roof with three flat domes arranged north to south. The arches are in Bahmani style. The architecture of the last three walls is also Bahmani. Climbing a little higher we reach the levelled top of the hill which is not very extensive, but it contains some of the important buildings which deserve special notice and even preservation. This area is locally known as the Balahisar. In the north-eastern corner is a small mosque consisting of a hall 15' \times 15' with an arched opening facing the east. The arch has got a span of 14 feet and is 15 feet high. The mosque has an ornamental parapet and had four minarets one on each corner which have either totally disappeared or been partly damaged.

To the south-east of the mosque is a massive structure about 65 feet north to south and 35 feet east to west. It has been partitioned by a wall running lengthwise. Each of the compartments so made has an apsidal roof built in stone and lime. The stones have been so cleverly arranged that though the cementing lime has become disintegrated and has fallen down, yet they are still intact. Similar skill has been shown in the construction of the ventilators in the curvilinear portion of the roof. The northern portion of the hall has fallen down and the main entrance has been blocked. But in the western wall, there is a threshold through which the hall can be entered. At a distance of about 100 feet from the mosque due south is a small pavilion facing the north. It measures 48 feet east to west and 36 feet north to south and has a vaulted roof consisting of 12 flat domes arranged east to west in three rows. The facade has four arched openings but the other three sides of the pavilion have been closed by walls. The north-western dome has fallen down. There is a flight of steps in the south-eastern corner which leads to the terrace from which panoramic view of the country can be enjoyed.

To the west of the area containing these buildings there is another hill at the foot of which is situated an old temple called Mandagini. From the square bastions in the walls around Mandagini, it appears to have been included in the fortifications during the Bahmani period. To the north-west of the Balahisar is a natural spring which might have been an important consideration in the selection of this hill as a site for a Fort. At several places in the Fort natural rock has been hollowed out in the shape of a small well, in all probability for storing ammunitions. These wells used to be covered with slabs that are now lying close to them. There are three guns to be found on the northern bastions of the Balahisar but they are not of any great interest. To the south of the hills upon which the fort is perched there is a horse shoe-shaped valley which is under cultivation. In the centre of this valley is a hill which has got a natural cave locally called Manappa's Temple and is held in great esteem by goldsmiths. A few flakes have been picked up in this valley and it is hoped that a thorough survey of it might lead to fruitful results. On the top of the hill flakes and cores have been collected.

The undersigned was in charge of the conservation works at Gulbarga, Warangal, Gogi and Hyderabad till 1st Esfandar 1350 Fasli. Hence a note on the conservation of the monuments at these places has been included by me in this Report. CONSERVATION

Gogi: This is a small town in the Shorapur Division of Gulbarga district. The place was visited by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archæology with the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, in past years and measures were adopted for the preservation and conservation of the tombs. During the 15th century it was given as a fief to Yusuf Adil Khan who later on founded the 'Adil Shahi Dynasty. Yusuf had great regard for the Saint Chanda Hussaini, who is buried at this place and consequently after his death Yusuf Adil Khan was also buried close to the Saint's tomb. Yusuf and his three successors Ismail, Mallu and Ibrahim, all the four kings, lie close to each other under a vaulted roof of modest dimensions. The structure represents the early Adil Shahi architecture. As the place was rather out of the way, repairs to this tomb were done only on a small scale during past years. But in recent times a road is being constructed which joins Shahpur with Bijapur, and as Gogi falls on that road there is a likelihood of this place being visited by the students of History and Archæology. So this Department had undertaken to restore the tomb and some other monuments of the place to their pristine glory. Owing to neglect for centuries the tomb was in an unsatisfactory state of preservation the turrets of the parapet had decayed and the minarets of the corners had nearly disappeared. The plaster and the stucco work required renovation. All these have been restored in their original style. The floor which needed much attention has been replastered. To the north of the tomb is a row of arches which once served the purpose of a screen wall half of which had disappeared. The missing portion has now been reconstructed in its original style (PLATE XV a & b).

The tomb of Shah Chanda Hussaini is also a small structure laying no claim to any pretensions, but the enclosure around the tomb has arches with beautiful and

artistic lattice work, which had been hopelessly marred by the well meant thick coats of lime that had been laid one over the other for hundreds of years. This lattice work presented an unpleasant sight. The coats of lime had been dexterously and scientifically removed and the original beauty of the lattice work has been restored (Plate XVI a). Repairs have also been done on a small scale to the mosque close to the tomb of the Adil Shahs. To the north of these tombs is a big enclosure which had been very much damaged and a considerable portion of it had fallen down. This portion has been reconstructed and the whole of the wall has been fully conserved.

To the east of these tombs is the Kali Masjid which has been described in the Report of the Department for the year 1341-42 Fasli. This mosque has also been repaired during the year under report. There was leakage in the roof which has been attended to very carefully. The stucco work required considerable repairs and particularly the lattice work in the northern and southern portions of the compound wall has been restored in its original style. The exterior of the building was once embellished with enamelled tiles. Unfortunately they have totally disappeared and only sporadic traces were hidden under coats of lime. They have thoroughly been cleaned and made prominent. The interior of the prayer hall was also decorated either with durable paints or with some kind of enamel work. But unfortunately, it has been covered with thick coats of lime and only where the lime has peeled off we can see traces of it. As the work of removing the lime has to be done very carefully no steps could be taken in this direction during the year under review.

Besides the above-mentioned work at Gogi, the Historical Monuments at Gulbarga, Warangal and at Hyderabad have also received necessary attention. The monuments at Warangal and Palampet had the unique privilege of being visited by Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Berar.

A special feature of this year's work is the attention paid to the conservation of prehistoric monuments.

Ivaithali and Shakapur: The field containing the avenues at Ivaithali and Shakapur had been acquired by the Department in the past years. During the year under report, steps have been taken to mark the boundaries of this site. Obelisk shaped pillars have been now set up, one at each corner of the field and a permanent notice board has been put up to mark that the field has been protected under the Ancient Monuments Act (PLATE XII a & b).

Rajankalur: The field containing the cromlechs at Rajankalur has been acquired by the Department during the year under report. Some of the cromlechs at this place had been opened by Col. Meadows Taylor, while others might have been damaged either by the local people or by the ravages of time. Steps have been taken to restore the fallen slabs of the cromlechs. The slabs are of laminated rock and have been strengthened by injecting the fissures between the layers, with cement solutions. All the rank vegetation has been carefully removed from the field, and

notice board has been put declaring the area as protected (PLATES XII & XIII).

Hanamsagar : The big field of avenues at Hanamsagar has also been thoroughly cleaned of rank vegetation during the year under report, and notice board has been put up at this place also.

Janampet : The place is situated in the thick forest of Warangal District and is at a distance of six miles from the right bank of the Godavari. Mr. Wakefield had visited Janampet in 1918 and opened a cromlech at Polechetti Cherugudda, a site about a mile to the east of Janampet. The results of his work have been published in the Report of this Department for that year. Another prehistoric site has been noticed in the vicinity of Janampet. It is called Dongatogu and is situated at a distance of seven miles due west. Somehow this site seems to have escaped Mr. Wakefield's notice. Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker who is keenly interested in prehistory visited this area in connection with some development scheme and due to his visit immense facilities were afforded to me in the investigation of the sites which are otherwise not easily accessible. Polechetti Cherugudda consists of a hill about 100 ft. higher than the surrounding level, the top and slopes of which are honeycombed with cromlechs roughly numbering about a thousand. At this place I selected three for excavation. For the sake of easy reference I shall call them A, B and C respectively.

The cromlech A is situated on the highest point of the hill, a place from which the tank locally called Polechetti Cheru is visible, and has got a ring of stones around it measuring 35 feet in diameter. The cromlech is situated nearly in the centre of the ring, the upper slab measured 10 feet north to south and 6 feet east-west with a thickness of about 18 inches. The slab rests upon 12 smaller slabs, four each on the western and eastern sides and 2 each on the northern and southern sides. The northern slabs were not completely intact. There were tall trees and other rank vegetation growing within and without the ring. The upper slab of the cromlech was carefully removed and the chamber contained practically nothing up to a depth of 1 foot, below which there was soft sand up to a further depth of one foot, which was carefully examined and removed. It did not yield any antiquities. Below the sand there was natural rock. There were no cists in this cromlech and no antiquities were discovered in it.

Cromlech B : Another tomb was selected on the northern slope of the hill and was called B. The outer circle of stones has either disappeared or has been covered up by the sand that has been brought down by the rains from the higher levels of the hill. The upper slab was supported by 10 smaller slabs. The inside of the cromlech was filled with soft sand and it contained no sarcophagus. The sand was carefully examined and removed until the bottom slab was exposed which measured 8 feet 3 inches north-south and 6 feet 8 inches east-west and 1 foot 5 inches thick. The slab was roughly rectangular excepting on the north-eastern side, where it was rounded. The finds in this grave are considerably interesting. They consist of potsherds, iron articles and a small gold ring.

Cromlech C: This is situated at a distance of about 40 feet to the north-east of the cromlech B. The outer circle had a diameter of about 24 feet. The upper slab measured 10 feet 3 inches north-south and 5 feet 3 inches east-west. The thickness being about 2 feet. It contained two cists placed side by side and measuring 6 feet 9 inches and 7 feet in length and 1 foot 8 inches and 1 foot 11 inches in width. This grave also contained potsherds and iron implements.

The other site Dongatogu is not easily accessible and a cart track leads to it. There are roughly 1500 cromlechs situated nearly at all points of the hill. Lady Tasker had been pleased to select a cromlech at this place for excavations. The top slab of the cromlech measured 10 feet 9 inches north-south and 8 feet 6 inches east-west. The thickness of the slab being 1 foot 10 inches which was supported by eleven smaller slabs, three each on the western and eastern sides; two on the northern side, and three on the southern side. The outer circle measured 35 feet in diameter. There was a gradual slope from the chamber towards the ring of the stones around it, and this area was paved up with rubble. When the top slab was removed it was discovered that the chamber contained nothing up to a depth of 6 inches. Beyond that there was soft sand up to a further depth of 11 inches. Sir Theodore, Lady Tasker and Miss Helen Tasker actually participated in the excavations. The cromlech contained no cist, but few iron objects and potsherds were discovered in it.

The area seems to have been infested with white ants and nearly in all the graves that have been opened white ants have been discovered in great number. It is quite possible that these ants might have eaten away bones and pottery. Besides, as the cromlechs are not air-tight and as there are crevices between the slabs, rain water and atmospheric effects might have helped the disintegration of these objects. It also appears that these cromlechs were used as family vaults because some of them definitely contained more than one sarcophagi and in some cases some of the cists are so small that they appear to have been specially made for children. The absence of cists in some cromlechs has to be explained. I first thought it quite possible that some of these cists might have been removed by local people for being used as water troughs for their cattle or for some other purpose. But upon enquiries I learnt that there is a very strong superstition in the locality against doing any act of vandalism to these tombs. The superstition may be quite groundless. But we can see that because of it the tombs have suffered very little from human hands. It is quite likely that during the period to which these graves belong the cists of one cromlech, after lapse of some time, might have been utilised in the other cromlechs. As the cromlechs were used as family vaults and as they were often opened for the insertion of fresh dead bodies it cannot be expected that the remains of the bodies that were put earlier should be found intact. The stone used for the slab is locally available, but it certainly required great amount of skill to cut them according to their own requirements. An attempt has been made in the slabs used in the circle around the cromlech to make them curvilinear. In some cases very thick slabs have been used to serve as the top of the cromlech, in some cases the thickness is about 3 feet. Sandstone has been used throughout in these cromlechs, in some cases it is imbedded with pebbles.

Iron Objects : No iron objects were found in cromlech A at Polechetti Cherugudda. But in B and C some stirrup like objects and hoes were discovered. In B an iron spear about 3 feet in length was found. While at Dongatogu a knife and a hoe were found. Although all of them have been discovered in extremely rusted condition, yet comparatively they are better preserved than other objects. These people appear to have been good metallurgists.

Pottery : It is very difficult to form any definite opinion about the pottery that was placed in the tombs of these ancient people, because no complete pieces have been recovered. Potsherds have been discovered in considerable number but they do not help to form any opinion about the shape or polish of the pottery. Usually they are of light red colour

Bones : In opening the tombs the prehistorian is keenly interested in taking out the bones in as complete a form as possible. But it will be in vain to search for bones in these tombs. As already pointed out no attempt was made to preserve the body. Even the Sarcophagi are invariably without lids. The occasional opening of the chamber for entering fresh bodies must have been detrimental to the preservation of bones. Besides the crevices between the slabs gave free admission to destructive animals who sometimes used these chambers as dwellings. Therefore, we should not be surprised if objects inside the cromlech are found in extremely disturbed condition.

The art of stone cutting seems to have made considerable advance during those days. They have split big rectangular slabs about three feet thick from the rock. The construction of the sarcophagi and the curved slabs of the rings show their great skill in cutting and dressing stone as also their knowledge of geometry. The rings around the cromlechs are perfect circles.

The great expanse of the cemeteries suggests that a town of the people to whom these graves belong must have flourished somewhere in the vicinity. During my short stay, I must confess, I could not succeed in locating it. The search may be taken up at a more suitable time. It is quite likely that these people might have preferred to make their places of last repose more durable than their transitory dwellings and if we do not succeed in discovering the remains of pretentious buildings we must at least get some data about their mode of life and the condition of their dwellings.

The architecture of these graves is plain and simple. They consist of a small Chamber looking like a table raised above the ground. The top is invariably of monolithic slab of varying dimensions, the greatest length, width and thickness of the slab being 12 ft., 8 ft., and 3 ft., respectively. The slab is supported and held above the ground by smaller slabs (each roughly measuring $2' \times 2' \times 1'$) which generally vary in number, the maximum number being twelve and the minimum being four. It is difficult for me to say whether subsequent to the construction of the chamber, sup-

ports have been removed leaving in some cases the bare number necessary to support the top slab. The chamber has been constructed on a sheet of rock and where it was not available a slab of rock equal to the size of the interior of the chamber has been fitted in. The thickness of one bottom slab that I could examine is 1' 3".

Majority of the chambers have got a ring of stones around them which has got a diameter even of thirty-five feet in some cases. The stones of the rings have been in some cases dressed into the shape of an arc so skilfully that they form a complete circle. The area between the chamber and the ring in some cases slopes towards the ring and is paved with rubble. This was done probably for draining away rain water from the chamber.

These interesting cemeteries of the old, deserve a most sympathetic and considerate treatment. They show signs of a high civilization and culture in this part of the country which is thinly populated and extremely backward in our modern civilization. Descendants of the primitive people are still to be found in great number in these parts and are locally known as Reddis. The conservation and preservation of these cemeteries will certainly require enormous amount. The trees will have to be cut down and treated with chemicals in order to check their future growth. Cemeteries by themselves have got a most pity inspiring sight but this effect at these places is highly aggravated by the devastation caused by the natural agencies. These graves have suffered not only by atmospheric effects but also by the unchecked wild growth of the trees which have in several cases upset the slabs and exposed the interior to vandalism not only by men but even by wild animals. At a time when Government is spending enormous amounts upon the propagation of learning upon higher research, it will be worthwhile to spend a decent sum upon the preservation of these historical records of the primitive people of this land. In this connection, I may mention a few measures which require immediate attention. All the trees and rank vegetation should be eradicated and treated with chemicals to check their further growth. Suitable arrangement should be made for drainage so that rain water may not accumulate in or around the graves and destroy them. Two chowkidars to be appointed, one at each place, to see that no act of vandalism is done to these monuments. Slabs which seem to have been disturbed should be set right.

Kondapur Excavations: In the Report for 1348 F., the discovery of a Mound belonging to the Andhra period has been mentioned. During the year under report excavations of a preliminary nature have been conducted at this place. The Mound is situated at a distance of about a mile to the south of a village called Kondapur in the Kalabgur Taluqa of Sangareddy district. The best approach to the place is from mile 38 on the Hyderabad-Bidar Road from which point the Mound is 5 miles and is to be reached by a cart track which is motorable during the fair weather. The Mound rises to a height of about 25 ft. above the adjoining ground. The site has proved to be extremely fruitful, and its uppermost strata has yielded antiquities belonging to the Andhra period. The most important clue in determining the age of the site is the discovery of 1835 coins which belong to the Andhra period. Besides,

scalings which have been discovered at the place are also to be assigned to the same date on the basis of palaeography. Every effort has been made to make the excavations as systematic and scientific as possible and even the uppermost crust has been scraped with utmost caution and the locus of the finds has been noted with great care.

The structural remains that have been exposed are of religious and industrial types. Among the religious buildings mention must be made of the remains of two Chaitya Halls, two stupas and three monasteries. These have been built of large size bricks some of which measure 22 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches. In the construction of the corners of the buildings square bricks have been used which measure 15" x 15" while the circular portions of these buildings have been made of wedge-shaped bricks.

The industrial buildings consist of furnaces, floors and pavements for workmen, and of depositories for storing their valuable objects. The antiquities discovered in this area show that the people who lived here had a highly developed civilization. They seem to have specialised in ceramic industry. Specimens that have been recovered show that a very high standard had been attained in this line. These excavations have yielded specimens of pottery which are of great aesthetic and artistic value and represent several varieties. With their help, we can, to a very great extent succeed in establishing a sequence of Indian pottery. The terra-cotta figures recovered from this place show highly developed skill in modelling, a keen sense for realistic effect and lively imagination for inner expression and artistic detail. The people who practised this art were Buddhists by religion and naturally the figures mostly represent, Yakshas and Yakshinis. As we have also succeeded in discovering moulds of these figures it is evident that this industry flourished at the site. Proof has also been found of the existence of several other industries on the Mound. Among them the art of making beads and that of casting coins deserve special mention. The importance of the coins and their moulds that have been recovered at this place has been dealt with under the heading "Numismatics." Here it is sufficient to mention that several of the coins are of an unpublished variety and that the discovery of the moulds of the coins has solved several controversial points. From the nature of the finds it appears that Kondapur was a very important town during the palmy days of the Andhras. Unfortunately no definite reference to this place appears to have been preserved in ancient literature. But it is very likely that it must have been one of the 30 walled towns of the Andhras referred to by Megasthenes, a Seleucid envoy at the Court of the First Maurya King, in his memoirs which has been preserved in fragments by Pliny, a Roman authority of first century A.D. As the results of these excavations have been published separately in greater detail in the papers, mentioned under caption "Publications," it will be unnecessary to dwell more upon the subject here.

In view of the important antiquities recovered from this site, the Director of Archaeology has proposed to the Government that sanction may kindly be accorded

for the construction of a small Museum at Kondapur itself for housing these antiquities. It is gratifying to note that the proposal is receiving sympathetic consideration.

HY.

During the year under report the Director of Archæology has brought out the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for the year 1937-38 and was busy in compiling the 1939-40 issue of the journal.

During the year under review four new inscriptions have been discovered at Warangal. One of them is a long inscription carved on a rock near the Minakshi temple which is on a hill near the Fort. The remaining three are on the gateways which are in the heart of the Warangal Fort, one of them is in Telugu, the other is in Tamil and the third is in Marathi. Somehow they had escaped notice up to now.

The antiquities at Yelleshwaram have been noticed in the Report for 1349 F. During the year under review nearly all the inscriptions at the place have been copied and the estampages had been examined by Mr. V. Venkatarayan, M.A., Research Scholar of the Madras University. According to him the inscriptions range from 4th to 13th century A.D. and show that the place was important during the time of the Chalukyas, the Cholas and the Kakatiyas. They also consist of an interesting inscription of a Nellore King, which records that the King had come down to Yelleshwaram in order to help the Kakatiya King of whom he was a feudatory. The place seems to have lost its significance by the end of the Hindu period, because nothing of any importance has been noticed at the place showing Muslim influence. However, there is a Christian tomb close to the Customs Office bearing the following inscription :—

TO THE
MEMORY OF
SURGEON
G. W. SCHENIMAN

Who died in Camp 7th August, 1846.

ÆTATE 42

An inscripional tablet which was not in situ at Nayala Kondapalli, a village 16 miles from Khammameth due south in the Warangal district and which was exposed to vandalism has been removed to Hyderabad Museum and entered in the register at (P. 1386). In the field of Epigraphy another achievement is the acquisition of a set of four copper plates (Museum No. P. 1391) which are linked together with a ring. This record belongs to Vikramaditya, son of Pulkesi II who flourished during the later half of the seventh century A.D. The language of the record is Sanskrit and it has been incised in proto-Canarese script.

In the domain of Muslim Epigraphy Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad has discovered twenty new inscriptions. Some of them go back to Qutb Shahi period, while the remaining are of a later date. Arrangements are being made to edit them in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. He is also studying and compiling an article on the inscriptions from Raichur which have been exhibited in the Epigraphical Gallery of the Hyderabad Museum and is compiling an article on them for the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* 1939-40. These inscriptions are of exciting interest from Historical point of view. Contrary to Firishta's statement that the Adil Shahs had assumed royal titles in 895 H., they prove that they had not assumed the titles until 941 H.

During the year under report, 4,964 coins were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these 121 are of gold, 937 of silver, 3,866 of copper and 4 of lead. Of the gold coins 2 of Vijayanagar and 1 of Hyder Ali of Mysore have been presented by the Government Museum, Madras. The Director of the Central Museum, Nagpur has also presented 3 gold coins. Of the silver coins 325 coins received as treasure trove from the First Taluqdar, Gulbarga are of exciting interest because they belong to the punch marked variety of the ancient Indian coins. NUMISMATICS.

During the year 1339 F. (1929-30 A.D.) while examining the coins in Cabinets of the Hyderabad Museum, Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad had discovered a Baihmani coin bearing the mint name Fathabad. This discovery added a new name to the list of Baihmani mints which consisted of only two names, Ahsanabad and Muhammadabad. At that time the place could not be definitely identified, because the places bearing this epithet were named so during the Mughal period. But recently he has discovered in the Burhan Ma'athir,* that during the reign of Alauddin Baihmani Daulatabad was named Fathabad. The coin has been published on pages 52 and 53 of the Report of this Department for 1339 F.

By far the most important addition to the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum is that of 1835 coins that have been recovered through excavations at Kondapur. The latest of these belong to the second century B.C., while the other coins are of an earlier period. Among the coins one is of gold representing the Roman Pontiff, Augustus who ruled from 37 B.C. to 14 A.D., ten are of silver and represent the punch-marked variety of the indigenous coins of India. About 100 are of an alloy of copper called Potin and belong to the second century A.D., while fifty are of copper and remainder of lead; copper and lead coins belong to the Andhra Kings who ruled from the third century B.C. to the second century A.D.

There are some extremely interesting facts revealed by these excavations. They are of immense value to the students of Numismatics. In the course of excavations we were lucky enough to discover moulds of the coins of the Andhras. On the basis of these moulds alone it is not safe to presume that Kondapur was a capital, but the importance of the place as a mint town cannot be denied.

* See Burhan Ma'athir, page 17, Hyderabad Persian Manuscripts Society publication.

There is another discovery of greater interest. It is that of the moulds of the punch-marked coins. The punch-marked coins discovered at Kondapur fit into these moulds. Some authorities date back the punch-marked coins to about 1,000 B.C. or even to an earlier period. The original punch-marked coins were die-struck and not cast. But as we have discovered them with moulds here, it is to be presumed that at Kondapur moulds were made from original coins. This discovery solves another problem. No silver currency of the early Andhras has been discovered as yet. From the above facts it is obvious that the Andhras used imitations of punch-marked coins for their silver currency. A Monograph on these coins is being compiled and will be ready shortly. It is gratifying to note that in a very short time the Numismatic discoveries at Kondapur have received All-India appreciation.

MUSEUM.

The work of collecting exhibits for the Hyderabad Museum made steady progress during the year under report. The Government was pleased to acquire the collection of books and manuscripts belonging to the late Hakim Muhammad Qasim and it was decided that manuscripts which are important from artistic, historic and calligraphic points of view should go to the Museum. The palm leaf manuscripts have been allotted to the University. The books on medicine have been taken by the Unani Dawa-khana, while all the remaining manuscripts and books have been given to the State Library. Besides the above-mentioned manuscripts, the Museum has also acquired fourteen more from dealers, some of which contain illustrations in Persian, Mughal and the Deccan styles of painting.

Other sections of the Museum have also been considerably enhanced. Thirteen pieces have been added to Arms and Weapons Section out of which a Katar (P. 1115) with calligraphic designs and two breast plates (P. 1411 and 1412) deserve special mention. The pieces of old China acquired during the year number thirteen, among them a Jar (P. 1428) is of special interest. The miniatures acquired are thirty-two and represent the Mughal, Rajput and Deccan Schools of Painting. Among other articles a "Kashkol" (Beggar's Bowl), in brass, is of Persian make and is of considerable interest. Besides, a set of Bidri legs of a cot shows great æsthetic sense.

The Museum fully co-operated with the Industrial Exhibition that was held in the Public Gardens, and arranged for special exhibition of the manuscript copies of the Holy Quran which have been acquired during the past years. Here it may be added that from æsthetic, historic and calligraphic points of view, the Museum has got an unrivalled collection of the copies of the Quran among the collections of Indian Museums. The special exhibition was opened by His Excellency the President and was highly appreciated by connoisseurs and also by the general public. The exhibition authorities considered the show worthy of a gold medal.

The Museum had made an important collection of the birds of the Dominions during the years 42-45 F. But for lack of space in the present building of the Museum proper arrangements for their display could not be made. As during the

recent years the Osmania University is paying greater attention to the study of zoology, the valuable collection of the State Birds has been transferred to the University on the condition that at the time of their display the courtesy of this Department will be acknowledged in suitable words.

A detailed note on the working of the Museum is included in this report as appendix F.

The Director of Archaeology, in addition to the work of writing books on Ajanta PUBLICATIONS. and other monuments of the State, has re-edited the papers of Col. Meadows Taylor on the pre-historic monuments of the Gulbarga district. The papers have been published in the form of a book and are now available for sale. The Director of Archaeology was elected President of the Archaeological Section of the Indian History Congress held at Lahore. The views on the policy of the Archaeological work so far carried out in India and the criticism on the Woolly Report, contained in the Presidential Address were very much appreciated by scholars and Archaeologists. The address has been published in the proceedings of the Indian History Congress, Fourth Session, Lahore, 1940. He was also invited to deliver an address on "The Wall-paintings of Ajanta" at the Annual Meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society which was presided by His Excellency the Governor. The address has been published in the Journal of the Society. The Director also edited the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1937-38, which contains an article by the Director on some new inscriptions of Bidar and another article by Mr. K. M. Ahmad on some unpublished inscriptions of Golconda. This number of the Journal was issued during the year under report. The Director also edited the Proceedings of the Hyderabad Archaeological and Historical Society for the year 1940. Subsequently he was invited to deliver an inaugural address, on the occasion of the Death Anniversary of Sir Rama Krishna Bhandarkar, at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona on the Excavations, at Kondapur. The address has been published in the Annals of the Institute, Vol. XXII. Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad, has also compiled the report for 1349 F., and has read a paper on the Kondapur excavations at a special meeting of the Hyderabad Archaeological and Historical Society and subsequently in the Vol. II No. 1 of the Journal. During the year under Report Vol. II of the corpus of the Telugu inscriptions has also been brought out.

During the year under report 66 volumes have been acquired for the library of LIBRARY. this section. Of these 15 volumes have been received in exchange. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and authors' names is given in this Report as appendix J.

During the year under report 276 negatives have been prepared. The titles PHOTOGRAPHY. and scales of the photographs are given in appendix D.

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to EXPENDITURE ON
CONSERVA-
TION. Rs. 4,272-13-0 (B.G. Rs. 3,660-8-0) during the year.

EXPENDITURE ON
EXCAVATION
AND EXPLORA-
TION.

The total expenditure on excavation and exploration amounted to Rs. 10,835-13-8 (B.G. Rs. 9,287-14-0) during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE ON
THE MAINTEN-
ANCE OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

A sum of Rs. 63,948-0-6 (B.G. Rs. 54,812-9-7) has been spent during the year on the maintenance of this section. The detail of this expenditure is given in appendix C.

TOUR PRO-
GRAMME FOR
1351 F.

The Director in addition to his tours to Gulbarga and Ajanta in connection with the compilation of volumes on the monuments of these places will also tour in the Raichur, Gulbarga, Aurangabad, Bidar, Nalgonda, Atraf-i-Balda and such other districts of the Dominions, where excavations or conservation work of an important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection.

The Assistant Director and the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, will tour in the Aurangabad, Warangal, Bidar, Nalgonda, Raichur, and other districts according to the requirements of the Department.

Hyderabad-Deccan.

KHWAJA MUHAMMAD AHMAD,
DIRECTOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY
Excavation & Exploration Branch.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Duty of the Director for the year 1350 Fash

Month	Date	Place
1350 F. (1940-41 A.C.)		
Adh. (October)	1st to 12th Adh.	Duty at headquarters
Do	13th Adh.	Tour to Bidar
Adh. to Bahman (October to December)	14th Adh. to 5th Bahman (6th October to 22nd December)	Duty at headquarters
Bahman (December)	6th to 25th Bahman (6th to 23rd December)	Tour to Aurangabad and Lahore
Bahman to Farvardin (December to February)	26th Bahman to 30th Farvardin (22nd December to 21st February)	Duty at headquarters
Farvardin (February)	22nd to 24th Farvardin (22nd to 25th February)	Tour to Gogri
Farvardin	25th to 30th Farvardin (26th February to 3rd March)	Duty at headquarters
Farvardin to Urdibehst (March)	31st Farvardin to 15th Urdibehst (4th to 9th March)	Tour to Patna
Khurdad (April)	2nd Khurdad .. (6th April)	Tour to Kondapur
Khurdad (April)	3rd to 11th Khurdad .. (7th to 15th April)	Duty at headquarters
Khurdad (April)	12th to 15th Khurdad (16th to 19th April)	Tour to Aurangabad
Khurdad (April to May)	16th to 31st Khurdad (20th April to 5th May)	Duty at headquarters.
Thir	1st Thir .. (6th May)	Tour to Kondapur
Thir (May)	2nd Thir to 18th Thir (7th to 23rd May)	Duty at headquarters
Thir (May)	19th to 20th Thir .. (24th to 25th May)	Tour to Kondapur
Thir to Amardad (May to June)	21st Thir to 2nd Amardad (26th May to 7th June)	Duty at headquarters
Amardad (June)	3rd Amardad .. (8th June)	Tour to Bidar

APPENDIX A.—contd.

Diary of the Director for the year 1350 Fasli.

Month	Date	Place
<i>Amardad</i> (June)	4th to 7th <i>Amardad</i> .. (9th to 12th June)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Amardad</i> (June)	8th to 12th <i>Amardad</i> (13th to 17th June)	Tour to Aurangabad
<i>Amardad</i> (June)	18th to 24th <i>Amardad</i> (18th to 29th June)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Amardad</i> (June)	25th <i>Amardad</i> .. (30th June)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Amardad to Mehr</i> (July to August)	26th <i>Amardad</i> to 19th <i>Mehr</i> (1st July to 25th August)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Mehr</i> (August)	20th to 22nd <i>Mehr</i> .. (26th to 28th August)	Tour to POONA
<i>Mehr to Aban</i> (August to September)	23rd <i>Mehr</i> to 3rd <i>Aban</i> (29th August to 8th Sept.)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Aban</i> (September)	4th to 6th <i>Aban</i> .. (9th to 11th September)	Tour to Gogi
<i>Aban</i> (September to October)	7th to 30th <i>Aban</i> .. (12th Sept. to 5th Oct.)	Duty at headquarters

Duty at headquarters .. 309 days

Tour .. 56 days

Total .. 365 days

APPENDIX B.

Diary of the Director of Archaeology and Curator, Hyderabad Museum, for the year 1350
Fasli (1940-41 A.C.).

Month	Date	Place
1350 F. (1940-41 A.C.)		
Adhur (October)	1st to 17th .. (6th to 22nd) ..	Duty at headquarters
"	18th to 19th .. (23rd to 24th) ..	Tour to Gulbarga
Adhur (October to November)	20th to 30th .. (25th Oct. to 4th Nov.)	Duty at headquarters
Dai (November)	1st to 9th .. (5th to 14th)	Tour to Benharpur
"	10th to 25th .. (15th to 29th)	Duty at headquarters
Dai (November to December)	26th to 27th .. (30th November to 1st December)	Tour in Pakhal District
Dai (December)	28th (2nd)	Tour to Pakhal
Dai to Bahman	29th Dai to 3rd Bahman .. (3rd to 6th)	Tour in Pakhal District
Bahman (December)	4th to 7th (7th to 10th)	Tour in Pakhal District
"	8th to 20th (10th to 22nd)	Tour to Pakhal
Bahman to Infadar December to January	21st Bahman to 2nd Infadar .. (2nd December to 3rd January)	Tour in Pakhal District
Infadar (January)	3rd to 5th (5th to 7th)	Tour to Pakhal District
"	6th to 20th (7th to 21st)	Tour in Pakhal District
Infadar to Bahman (January to February)	21st Infadar to 2nd Bahman .. (2nd January to 3rd February)	Tour in Pakhal District
Bahman (February)	3rd to 5th (5th to 7th)	Tour in Pakhal District
"	6th to 20th (7th to 21st)	Tour in Pakhal District

APPENDIX B.—contd.

Diary of the Director of Archæology and Curator, Hyderabad Museum for the year 1350
Fasli (1940-41 A.C.).

Month	Date				Place
Mehr (August)	5th to 6th (11th to 12th)	..	..	..	Duty at headquarters
"	7th (13th)	..	..	..	Visit to Kondapur, Medak District
Mehr to Aban (August to September)	8th Mehr to 10th Aban (14th August to 13th September)	..	..	..	Duty at headquarters
Aban (September)	11th (16th)	..	..	..	Tour to Kondapur, Medak District
Aban (September to October)	12th to 27th (17th September to 2nd October)	..	..	..	Duty at headquarters
Aban (October)	28th to 30th (3rd to 5th)	..	..	..	Tour in Gulbarga District
<hr/>					
Duty at headquarters		..	..	..	.. 241 days
Tour		..	..	..	.. 124 "
Total					.. 365 days

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch), during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.).

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1	Devarkonda, Nalgonda District	Cobbler's tomb	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
2	"	" eastern view	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
3	"	Fort Wall	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
4	"	" another view	"
5	"	" another view	"
6	"	Gateway of the Fort	"
7	"	" another view	"
8	"	Second gateway of the Fort	"
9	"	" View from inside	"
10	"	View of Devarkonda town from the top of the Fort	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
11	Yelleshvaram, Nalgonda District.	Temple near Customs Office view from the east	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
12	"	Temple near the Customs Office view from the west	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
13	"	Temple near the Customs Office view from the north	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
14	"	Temple before clearing	"
15	"	After clearing	"
16	"	White soft stone pillars with inscription	"
17	"	" another view	"
18	"	General view of a group of temples	"
19	"	" another view	"
20	"	Fortifications	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
21	"	Two inscriptional tablets	"
22	"	Rama's image near the Krishna Fort	"
23	"	Inscriptional tablet near a temple	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
24	Yelleshvaram, Nalgonda Dist.	Inscriptional tablet near a temple (another view)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
25 to 33	Yelleshvaram, Nalgonda Dist.	Octagonal inscriptional pillar ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
34	"	Underground passage behind a temple ..	"
35	"	Garuda Stambhas	"
36	Hyderabad	Lead coins of Hyderabad ..	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
37	"	Virgal No. 8863	"
38	"	Old covers of a book with florid designs ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
39	"	" Reverse	"
40	"	A pillar from a temple of Dichpalli. ..	"
41	"	A damaged piece of carpet from Bibi ka Makhbara	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
42	"	Iron arms from the graves at Paloncha now in the Hyderabad Museum ..	"
43	"	Cromlechs	"
44	"	" (northern view) ..	"
45	"	" (southern view) ..	"
46	"	" (north-east view) ..	"
47	"	" (western view) ..	"
48	Hanam Sagar	The Avenues	"
49	Gogi	Kali Masjid (eastern view) ..	"
50	"	" (N. E. view) ..	"
51	"	" Lattice work ..	"
52	"	Tomb of Adil Shah	"
53	Shaakapur	The Avenues	"
54	"	Twenty-five feet long menhir lying in the fields of the Avenues ..	"
55	"	" (another view) ..	"
56	Ivaithalli	The Avenues	"
57	"	" (another view) ..	"
58	Hyderabad	Treasure Trove punch-marked coins in the Museum received from Gulbarga ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

List of Photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
59	Kondapur	General view (Section A) before excavation	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
60	"	" (south-east) ..	"
61	"	" (south-west) .	"
62	"	" (north) ..	"
63	"	" (south) ..	"
64	"	" (another view) ..	"
65	"	" (side view) ..	"
66	"	" (Section A) northern view	"
67	"	" (western view) .	"
68	"	" (another view) ..	"
69	"	Title roof (Section A) .	"
70	"	Stone floor ..	"
71	"	" (another view) ..	"
72	"	Stone and tile floor ..	"
73	"	" (Section A) after excavation	"
74	"	Stone basement (Trench No. A) ..	"
75	"	" (another view) ..	"
76	"	" (another view) ..	"
77	"	Section A (western view) during excavation	"
78	"	View of depository (Section A) ..	"
79	"	" (southern view) ..	"
80	"	Another depository ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
81	"	" depository (Section A, square)	"
82	"	" another round ..	"
83	"	Chaitya (Section A) ..	"
84	"	" (another view) ..	"
85	"	" (another view) ..	"
86	"	" (another view) ..	"

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

List of Photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
87	Kondapur	.. Chaitya (Section) (another view) ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
88	"	.. A stupa (northern view) ..	"
89	"	.. " (north-east view) ..	"
90	"	.. " (another) ..	"
91	"	.. Shifting the earth near Chaitya hall ..	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
92	"	.. " (another) ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
93	"	.. Map of the Section A ..	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
94	"	.. Map of the eastern depository ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
95	"	.. Map of the Chaitya hall ..	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
96	"	.. Clay plates ..	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
97	"	.. Clay goblet ..	"
98	"	.. " (broken) ..	"
99	"	.. A pot with trident marks ..	"
100	"	.. " (plain) ..	"
101	"	.. A pot with trident marks ..	"
102	"	.. A big pot with designs ..	"
103	"	.. " (another view) ..	"
104	"	.. Spouts of broken pots ..	"
105	"	.. Drum-shaped pot ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
106	"	.. A pot with trident marks ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
107	"	.. A pot with trident marks ..	"
108	"	.. A big pot with designs ..	"
109	"	.. A pot ..	"
110	"	.. Pieces of painted pottery ..	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
111	"	.. Pieces of pottery with trident marks ..	"
112	"	.. Pieces of pottery with designs ..	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
113	"	.. " (another set) ..	"
114	"	.. " (another set) ..	"

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.).

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
115	Kondapur	Pieces of pottery with trident marks	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
116	"	Potsherd with peacock incised upon it	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
117	"	Terra-cotta figurine	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
118	"	" " " "	"
119	"	" " " "	"
120	"	" " " "	"
121	"	" " " "	"
122	"	" (European style)	"
123	"	" (Rama's heads)	"
124	"	" " " "	"
125	"	" (Buddha) Obverse	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
126	"	" " (Reverse)	"
127	"	" " (Obverse)	"
128	"	" " (Reverse)	"
129	"	" " (Obverse)	"
130	"	" " (Reverse)	"
131	"	" " (Obverse)	"
132	"	" " (Reverse)	"
133	"	" " (Obverse)	"
134	"	" " (Reverse)	"
135	"	" " " "	"
136	"	" " " "	"
137	"	" " " "	"
138	"	" " " "	"
139	"	" " " "	"
140	"	" " " "	"
141	"	" " " "	"
142	"	" " " "	"

Appendix D.- *contd.*

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fath (1940-41 A.C.).

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
143	Kondapur	Terra-cotta figurines	6½ × 4½
144	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4½ × 3½
145 to 149	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
150	"	Obverse	"
151	"	Reverse	"
152	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4½ × 3½
153 to 155	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
156	"	(head)	"
157 to 159	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
160	"	(Ram head)	"
161 to 168	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
169	"	(Legs)	"
170	"	(Mother and Child)	"
171	"	Reverse	"
172	"	(Fish pair)	"
173	"	A seal	6½ × 4½
174	"	" (three pieces)	"
175	"	" (two pieces)	"
176	"	(Swastika mark)	4½ × 3½
177	"	(two pieces)	"
178	"	(Obverse)	"
179	"	(Reverse)	"
180	"	(Obverse)	"
181	"	Moulds	6½ × 4½

APPENDIX D.—contd.

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fashl (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
182	Kondapur ..	Moulds (Obverse)	6½ × 4½
183	" ..	" (Reverse)	"
184	" ..	" (Obverse)	"
185	" ..	" of beads	"
186	" ..	" of coins	"
187	" ..	" of punch-marked coins	"
188	" ..	" " (Reverse)	"
189	" ..	" with chaitya	"
190	" ..	" of coins (Obverse)	"
191	" ..	Moulds of coins (Reverse)	"
192	" ..	" " (Obverse)	"
193	" ..	" " (Reverse)	"
194	" ..	" " (Obverse)	"
195	" ..	" " (Reverse)	"
196	" ..	" " (Reverse)	"
197	" ..	" " Punch-marked Andhra & Kahkshatrapas ..	8½ × 6½
198	" ..	Lead coins (Obverse)	"
199	" ..	" (Reverse)	"
200	" ..	" (Obverse)	"
201	" ..	" (Reverse)	"
202	" ..	" (Obverse)	"
203	" ..	" (Reverse)	"
204	" ..	" (Obverse)	"
205	" ..	" (Reverse)	"
206	" ..	" (Obverse)	"
207	" ..	" (Reverse)	"
208	" ..	" (Obverse)	"
209	" ..	" (Reverse)	"

APPENDIX D -- contd.

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch), during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.).

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
210	Kondapur	Lead coins (Obverse)	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
211	"	" (Reverse)	"
212	"	" (Obverse)	"
213	"	" (Reverse)	"
214	"	" (Obverse)	"
215	"	" (Reverse)	"
216	"	" (Obverse)	"
217	"	" (Reverse)	"
218	"	Lead coins of Gautamputra (Obverse)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
219	"	" " (Reverse)	"
220	"	Punch-marked (Obverse)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
221	"	" (Reverse)	"
222	"	Lead coins (Obverse)	"
223	"	" (Reverse)	"
224	"	Potin coins (Obverse)	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
225	"	" (Reverse)	"
226	"	" (Obverse)	"
227	"	" (Reverse)	"
228	"	Crystal beads	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
229	"	" (another set)	"
230	"	" (another set)	"
231	"	" (another set)	"
232	"	Cornelian beads	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
233	"	" (another set)	"
234	"	" (another set)	"
235	"	" (another set)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
236	"	" (another set)	"
237	"	Lapis-lazuli beads	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
238	Kondapur	Lapis-lazuli beads	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
239	"	"	"
240	"	Chank beads	"
241	"	Clay beads	"
242	"	" (another set)	"
243	"	" (another set)	"
244	"	" (another set)	"
245	"	" (another set)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
246	"	" (another set)	"
247	"	" (another set)	"
248	"	Clay bangles	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
249	"	" (another set)	"
250	"	" (another set)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
251	"	" (another set)	"
252	"	Crescent shaped amulets (Obverse)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
253	"	" (Reverse)	"
254	"	" (another set)	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
255	"	Clay disc (plain)	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
256	"	" (another set)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
257	"	Terra-cotta imitation of Roman coins (Obverse)	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
258	"	" (Reverse)	"
259	"	" (Obverse)	"
260	"	" (Reverse)	"
261	"	Iron objects	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
262	"	" (another set)	"
263	"	" (another set)	"
264	"	" (another set)	"
265	"	" (another set)	"

APPENDIX D.—*concl.*

List of Photographic Negatives prepared by the Office of the Director of Archaeology (Excavation and Exploration Branch) during the year 1350 Fath, (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
266	Kondapur	Iron objects (another set) ..	8½ × 6½
267 (another set) ..	..
268 (another set) ..	4½ × 3½
269 (another set) ..	..
270	..	White stone Dharm Chakra ..	8½ × 6½
271 (square) ..	..
272 (designed) ..	4½ × 3½
273	Hyderabad	An illustrated page from Khamsa-i-Nizami ..	8½ × 6½
274
275
276
277
278
279	..	Hindu coins (Obverse) ..	6½ × 4½
280 (Reverse) ..	..
281	..	Muslim coins (Obverse) ..	..
282 (Reverse) ..	..

APPENDIX E.

*List of Painting prepared by the Office of the Curator, Ajanta Caves, during the year 1350 Fasli,
(1940-41 A.C.)*

Serial No.	Subject	Locality	Size	Remarks
1	Court Scene : Simhala Jataka ..	Cave XVII	9'6" × 5'	Paintings : prepared for the Department. do
2	Black Princess ..	Cave I	6' × 2'6"	
3	Raja with attendants under the Bodhi tree ..	Cave X	13' × 3'	do
4	Dying Princess ..	Cave XVI	4' × 3'6"	do

APPENDIX F.

Note on the Working of the Hyderabad Museum for the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.).

By K.N. AMIR, M.A., LL.B.

During the year under report Mr. Khwaja Muhammad Ahmed worked as Director of Archaeology, Excavation Branch and Curator, Hyderabad Museum. He also conducted the excavations at the most promising and interesting Andhra mound at Kondapur. A reference to these excavations has been made elsewhere in this report. The Curator was also deputed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of India held at Lahore and was also elected as the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

Mr. Idrisulla Khan, B.A., the Gallery Assistant, was deputed to study the frescoes at Ajanta. The study of other important monuments of the Dominions will be taken up by him in due course.

Exhibition and Visits.—The Museum as usual fully co-operated with the Industrial Exhibition that was held in the Public Gardens and arranged for special exhibition of the manuscript copies of the Holy Quran which have been acquired during the past years. Here it may be added that from æsthetic, historic and calligraphic points of view the Museum has got an unrivalled collection of the copies of the Quran among the collections of the Indian Museums. The special exhibition was opened by His Excellency the President and was highly appreciated by connoisseurs and also by the general public. The exhibition authorities considered the show worthy of a gold medal.

The following are the distinguished visitors to the Museum during this year :—

1. Sir and Lady Maurice Gwyer.
2. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab.
3. Justice Mr. Edgley of Calcutta.
4. Members of the Scientific Terms Committee.
5. Begum Sahiba of Zanjira.

Numismatics.—During the year under report 4964 coins were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these 121 are of gold, 973 of silver, 3966 of copper and 4 of lead. A detailed note on the coins appears in this report as appendix H.

Presentations.—A valuable painting of early Mughal School has been presented to the Museum during the year under report by Donna Eleanor Musturzi. It represents a scene from the Hamza Nama. As usual the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Tasker has presented to the Museum a number of artifacts which have been collected by him at different sites. Details of the sites and finds appear elsewhere in this report. Mr. Kalimullah Qadri, the Second Taluqdar, has also discovered some new prehistoric sites and presented a number of artifacts and fossils from these sites. In and around Bidar a number of flakes, and cores have been picked up by Mr. R. M. Joshi, the Superintendent, Bidar. These finds may link Bidar's historical prominence with prehistoric importance of the site. Further explorations may yield more fruitful results.

Ornithology.—The Museum had made an important collection of the birds of the Dominions during the year 1342 and 1343 Fasli. But for lack of space in the present building of the Museum proper arrangements for their display could not be made. As during the recent years the Osmania University is paying greater attention to the study of Zoology, the valuable collection of the State birds has been transferred to the University on the condition that at the time of display the courtesy of this Department will be acknowledged in suitable words.

The work of collecting exhibits for the Hyderabad Museum made steady progress during the year under report. The Government were pleased to acquire the collection of books and manuscripts belonging to the late Hakim Muhammad Qasim of Hyderabad and it was decided that manuscripts which were important from artistic, historic and calligraphic points of view should go to the Museum. The palm leaf manuscripts have been allotted to the University. The books on medicine have been taken by the Unani Dawakhana while all the remaining manuscripts and books have been given to the State Library.

In this collection there are about a dozen manuscript copies of the Holy Quran scribed in different styles and most of them have some pages illuminated in gold and pages of four copies are gold sprinkled.

A manuscript copy of Tafsir Hidaya bears the date 760 Hijri and is the oldest dated book of the collection. A copy of the mathnavi of Maulana Rum is of great interest. According to the colophon it was inscribed in 861 H. Subsequently it had passed to Shah Jahan's possession and bears a seal which contains his name and also that of librarian, Muhammad Ma'sum.

Manuscripts.—In addition to the manuscripts referred to above, the Museum has also acquired fourteen more manuscripts of which five are illustrated. Khamsa-i-Nizami, No. P. 1432, contains ten illustrations in Indo-Iranian style. Another manuscript No. P. 1418 contains seven illustrations representing Mughal School. A manuscript copy of the Holy Quran No. P. 1417 written in Ghubar script has also been acquired.

Arms and Weapons.—Thirteen pieces have been added to the arms and weapons section. During the year 1349 F. Mr. W. V. Grigson, Director-General of the Revenue Department had noticed a Portuguese gun in the Gurmatal Fort, Gulbarga district. Upon receiving the information from him this Department proposed its removal to the Museum. The work could not be taken in hand because the road between Hyderabad and Gurmatal was being consolidated. The gun has now been removed to the Museum and marked P. 1430. It is a piece of art 10' 3" long. The circumference near the mouth is 3' while at the other end it is 4' 5". The bore is 5" in diameter. It has two beautiful scrolls around it containing figures of swans which show considerable æsthetic sense. One of them has been placed near the bore and the other is in the middle. The gun bears the following inscriptions :—

CO	DO
DE CAPITAO. FR.	Vic VIEIRA DE FIG
Ro	
CAVA	DA ORIDEM. DE PO. MAG AO. 1689.

Among the other pieces a Katar (P. 1115) with calligraphic designs in silver and a coat of arms consisting of two breast and side plates (Nos. P. 1411 to P. 1414) are of very high grade steel with gold inlay work.

China.—Thirteen pieces of china have been acquired of which a big Ghori (P. 1433) has been obtained in exchange for two small Ghoris (Nos. P. 831 and P. 862) acquired during the last year.

Paintings.—Thirty-one miniatures have been acquired and copy of the Ajanta Frescoes from Cave X depicting the scene 'Raja going to the Bodhi Tree for fulfilment of some vow' has been prepared for the Museum. The miniatures mostly represent the Mughal, the Rajput and the Deccan Schools of painting. A landscape (No. P. 1401) painted in oil colour by the late Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur has been presented by Mr. Azam Hasan.

Bidri Ware.—A set of Bidri legs of a cot showing great æsthetic sense has been purchased.

APPENDIX G.

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1350 Fasli, (1940-41 A.C).

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
1	Katar	Purchased
2	Marble Lota	Do
3	Khanjar	Do
4	'Soldier mounting a horse' (wooden)	Do
5	Cover of a manuscript	Do
6	Jade handle	Do
7	Mushqab (broken)	Do
8	Quran Sharif (manuscript)	Do
9	Glass Linga (red and whit)	Do
10	Jade angusthan	Do
11	Brass mudras	Do
12	Quran Sharif (manuscript)	Do
13	Dah pind (Illustrated manuscript)	Do
14	Indian painting	Do
15	Diwan-i-Faizi (manuscript)	Do
16	Ya'in Sharif (manuscript)	Do
17	Yusuf Sharif (manuscript)	Do
18	Kashkol inscribed	Do
19	Katora inscribed	Do
20	Painting 'A lady worshipping a Linga'	Do
21	Painting 'A lady on a swing'	Do
22 & 23	Brass lotas	Do
24	Copper lota	Do
25	Copper badia inscribed	Do
26	Karima (manuscript)	Do
27	Muraqqa Agha Mirza (manuscript)	Do
28	Mushqab broken but joined	Do

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1350 Fasli (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
29	Copper badia	Purchased
30	Indian miniature ' Mother & Child '	Do
31	Do do ' Three Goddesses '	Do
32	" " ' King on Horse '	Do
33	Dalail-ul-Khairat (Manuscript)	Do
34-44	Indian miniatures	Do
45	Wooden tray fixed with brass images	Do
46-47	Indian miniatures	Do
48	Brass gun with inscription in Telugu	Do
49	Five-faced copper image	Do
50	Iron copper plate	Do
51	Copper aftaba	Do
52	Copper badia	Do
53	Mathnavi Mir Hasan (Illustrated manuscript) .	Do
54	Copper thali	Do
55	Wooden image	Do
56	Jade handle of a khanjar	Do
57	Khanjar with jade handle	Do
58	Chhuri with jade handle	Do
59	Indian painting of Kangra School	Do
60	Indian painting of Kangra School	Do
61	" A Scene from the Hamza Nama "	Presented by Madam Eleanor Musturzi Ralph. Excavated from the principal Cave, Mominabad
62	A piece of clay bearing impressions of Baihmani coins	Do
63	Inscriptional tablet from Nyalakondapalli, Khammam Taluqa	Removed to the Museum
64-65	Porcelain gulabpash	Purchased
66-67	Indian paintings	Do
68	A set of four copper plates in a ring belonging to 'Vilkramaditya son of Pulkesi II scribed in Sanskrit	Do

APPENDIX G.- *contd.*

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1350 Farli (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
69	China plate	Purchased
70	Bidri katora with tray	Do
71	Brass seal	Do
72	Brass tray on which figures are embossed	Do
73	Yusuf and Zulekha (Illustrated manuscript incomplete)	Do
74	Indian painting : Ganesh	Do
75	Indian miniature	Do
76	Bidri box	Do
77	'Landscape' in oil painting by the late Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur	Presented by Mr. Azhar Hasan
78	Indian painting " Krishna milking a cow "	Purchased
79	Incense burner	Do
80	China cup	Do
81	Brass katora engraved	Do
82	China pot	Do
83-84	Broken blue china plates	Do
85-86	A pair of dastana of a zira baktar with gold inlaid work	Do
87-88	A pair of breastplates with gold inlaid work	Do
89-90	A pair of side plates with gold inlaid work	Do
91	Painting of Sultan Abdulla and Aurangzeb on canvas	Do
92	Copper badia	Do
93	Quran Sharif (manuscript)	Do
94	" " (Illustrated manuscript)	Do
95	China jar (broken)	Do
96	China cup (Wala Jahi)	Do
97	Indian miniature	Do
98-101	Bidri legs of a cot	Do
102-103	Small guns	Do
104	Porcelain martaban	Do

APPENDIX G. — *concl'd.*

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1350 Fasli, (1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description				How acquired
105	Lithic Nandi	..	..	..	Removed from Tripol, Medak District.
106	A big gun ..	..	..	..	Removed from Gurmatkal, Gulbarga District.
107	Indian miniature	..	..	..	Purchased
108	Khamsa-i-Nizami (Illustrated manuscript)			..	Purchased
109	Ghori	..	..	..	Exchanged for two small Ghoris Nos. P. 831 and P. 862.
110	Copy from Ajanta Caves No. X, 'Raja going to the Bodhi tree for fulfilment of some vow'			..	Prepared for the Museum

APPENDIX II.

Note on the Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, by Khurja Muhammad Ahmad, M.A., LL.B.

During the year under report, 4,964 coins were added to the collection of the Museum. Of these 121 are of gold, 973 of silver, 3,866 of copper and 4 of lead. Of the gold coins, 2 coins of Vijayanagar and one of Hyder Ali of Mysore have been presented by the Government Museum, Madras. The Director of Central Provinces, Nagpur, has also presented 3 gold coins.

The source and metal of the coins are shown in the following table :—

How acquired	METAL				Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	
As Treasure Trove	107	910	3,411	..	4,428
Presented	6	..	..	..	6
Purchased	8	63	455	4	530
Total	121	973	3,866	4	4,964

The districts in the Dominions which have contributed coins under Treasure Trove with the number and metal of coins are shown below :—

District	METAL			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper	
Bir	..	41	795	836
Gulbarga	..	234	1	235
Karimnagar	..	127	389	516
Mahbubnagar	..	..	122	122
Medak	..	1	..	1
Nalgonda	..	16	..	16
Nanded	4	..	..	4
Osmanabad	..	8	..	8
Parbhani	..	192	480	672
Warangal	103	291	1,624	1,189
Total	107	910	3,411	4,428

APPENDIX I.

List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1350 Fash,
(1940-41 A.C.)

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	Remarks
1	AV	2	Vijayanagar, Mysore, Hyder Ali	Government Museum, Madras. Presented.	Letter No. <u>1393-29</u> dated 13th 40
2	AE	10			
3	AE AR	795 37	Qutb Shahi British.	First Taluqdar, Bir T.	Letter No. 85, 11th Adhur, 1350 F.
4	AV	53			
5	AV	34	Qutb Shahi	First Taluqdar, Warangal. T.T.	Letter No. 139, dated 12th Adhur, 1350 F.
6	AE	1031			
7	AV AR AE AL	5 63 449 4	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 697, dated 23rd Dai, 1350 F.
8	AR	23			
9	AV	16	Punch marked	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 698, dated 23rd Dai, 1350 F.
10	AR	5			
11	AV	3	Punch marked	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 699, dated 23rd Dai, 1350 F.
12	AR	220			
13	AE	279	Punch marked	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 13th Isfandar, 1350 F.
14	AR	198			
15	AR	16	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 942, dated 20th Isfandar, 1350 F.
16	AR	56			
17	AE	480	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 2123, dated 16th Farwardin, 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 360, dated 22nd Farwardin, 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 109, dated 19th Urdi. 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 428, dated 19th Urdi. 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 1670, dated 27th Urdi. 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 1975, dated 28th Urdi. 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 810/811, dated 15th Khurdad, 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 1843, dated 26th Khurdad, 1350 F.
			Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 2279, dated 27th Khurdad, 1350 F.

APPENDIX I.—*contd.*

*List of Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1350 Fasli
(1940-41 A.C.)*

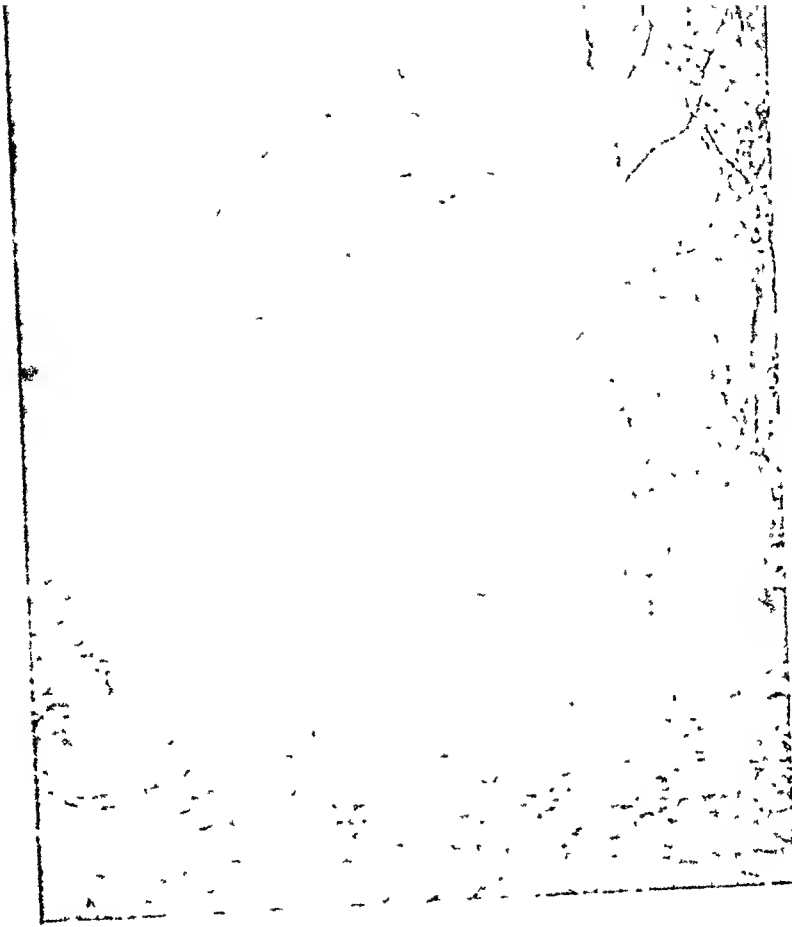
Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	Remarks
18	AR	21	Asaf Jahi	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 1882, dated 29th Khurdad, 1350 F.
19	AE	1	British Indian	District Judge, Gulbarga District, T.T.	Letter No. 2741, dated 7th Thir, 1350 F.
20	AE	7	Ramtanki	Tahsildar, Khammam Warangal, Dist. T.T.	Letter No. 2262, dated 8th Thir, 1350 F.
21	AE	4	Baihmani	Conservator, Archaeological Monuments, Mominabad, T.T.	Letter No. 266, dated the 23rd Thir, 1350 F.
22	AR	1	Asaf Jahi	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 807/122, dated 23rd Thir, 1350 F.
23	AR	122	..	First Taluqdar, Mahbubnagar, T.T.	Letter No. 2204, dated the 27th Thir, 1350 F.
24	AV	2	Three Swami Pagodas.	Purchased	30th Thir, 1350 F.
25	AR	28	Baihmani	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 4134, dated 18th Amardad, 1350 F.
26	AR	12	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 4135, dated 18th Amardad, 1350 F.
27	AR	1	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Medak, T.T.	Letter No. 4637, dated 18th Amardad, 1350 F.
28	AR	2	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 4646, dated 8th Shehrewar, 1350 F.
29	AR	593	Chandori	Tahsildar, Pakhal, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 1596, dated the 11th Shehrewar, 1350 F.
30	AR	8	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Osmanabad, T.T.	Letter No. 3961, dated 11th Shehrewar, 1350 F.
31	AR	168	Asaf Jahi	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 4729, dated 13th Shehrewar, 1350 F.
32	AV	1	Mughal	Purchased	24th Shehrewar, 1350 F.
33	AV	4	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Nanded, T.T.	Letter No. 4436, dated 31st Shehrewar, 1350 F.
34	AR	73	British	First Taluqdar, Warangal, T.T.	Letter No. 5301, dated 18th Mehri, 1350 F.
35	AR	9	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Gulbarga, T.T.	Letter No. 4008, dated 4th Aban, 1350 F.
36	AR	27	Mughal	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar.	Letter No. 3099, dated 6th Aban, 1350 F.
37	AE	6	Mughal & Qutb Shahi.	Purchased	26th Aban, 1350 F.

T.T. = Treasure Trove.

APPENDIX J.

List of Books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1350 Fash (1940-41 A.C.).

S. No.	Title	How acquired
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
1	Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions	Presented by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
2,3	Archaeological Survey of Mysore, Annual Report for 1938 & 1939	Presented by the Mysore State.
4	DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS	
5,6	Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary Encyclopedia of India (in Urdu) Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2	Purchased. Do
EPIGRAPHY		
7	A Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telangana Districts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, Vol. II (Hyderabad Archaeological Series No. 13) edited by Dr. P. Srinivaschar	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
8	Barnell : South Indian Paleography	Purchased.
HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS		
9	The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I (Ancient India)	Do
10	Tavernier, Jean Baptiste : Travels in India	Do
11	Map of Medak District in book form scale 1" = 2 miles	Do
12	Map of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions showing prehistoric sites (specially prepared)	Do
NUMISMATICS		
13	Thurston, Edgar: Madras Museum Catalogue, No. 2, Roman, Indo-Portuguese and Ceylon	Do
JOURNALS, PERIODICALS AND REPORTS, ETC.		
14	Annual report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, for 1930-40 A.D.	Presented by the Trustees of the Museum.
15	Annual Report on the Administration of the Government Museum, Trivandrum, for 1939-40 A.D.	Presented by the Travancore Government.
16	Administration Report of Sri Chitralayam for 1115 M. E. (1939-40 A.D.)	Do
17	Annual Report of the Dacca Museum for 1939-40 A.D.	Presented by the Curator of the Museum.



10. 11. 1954





(a) A BODHISATVA, KONDAPUR

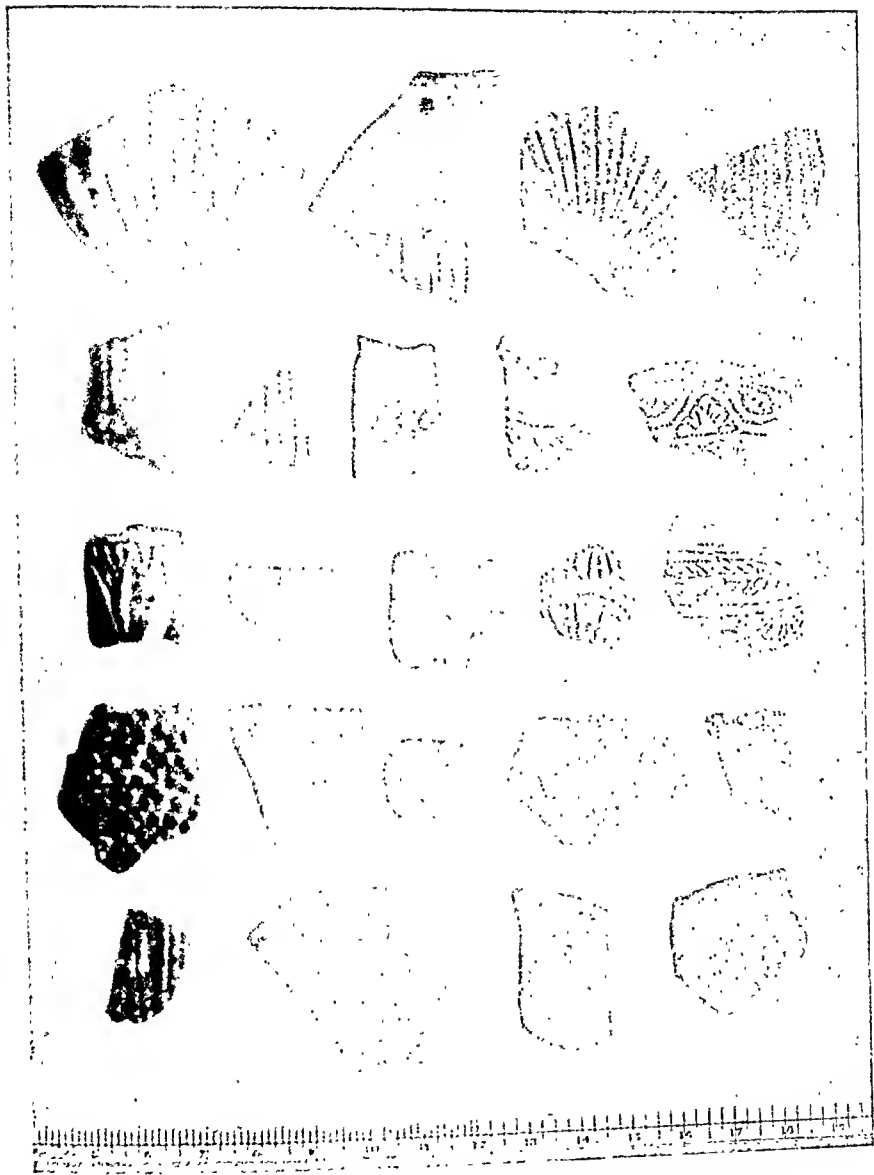
(b) A YAKSHA, KONDAPUR



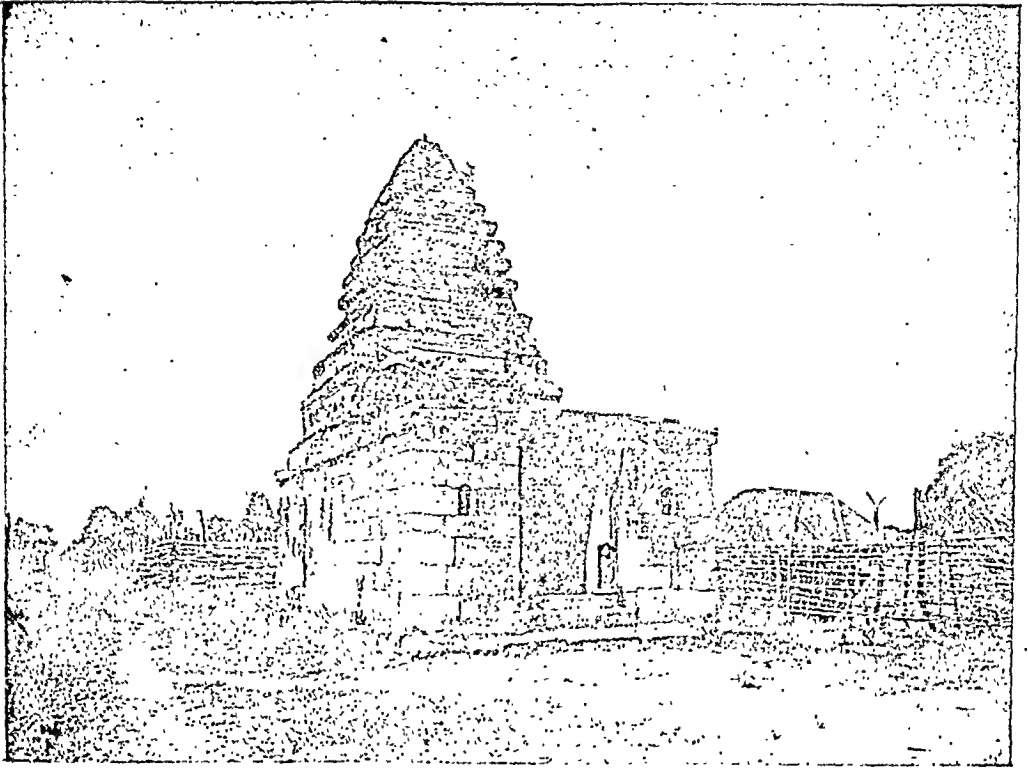
(c) BACK VIEW OF THE
BODHISATVA, KONDAPUR



(d) BACK VIEW OF THE
YAKSHA, KONDAPUR



PIECES OF POTTERY WITH ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS FROM KONDAPUR



(a) TEMPLE AT MANGUR



(b) VAISHNAVITE IMAGES IN THE MANGUR TEMPLE



(a) A CROMLECH AT DONGATOGU



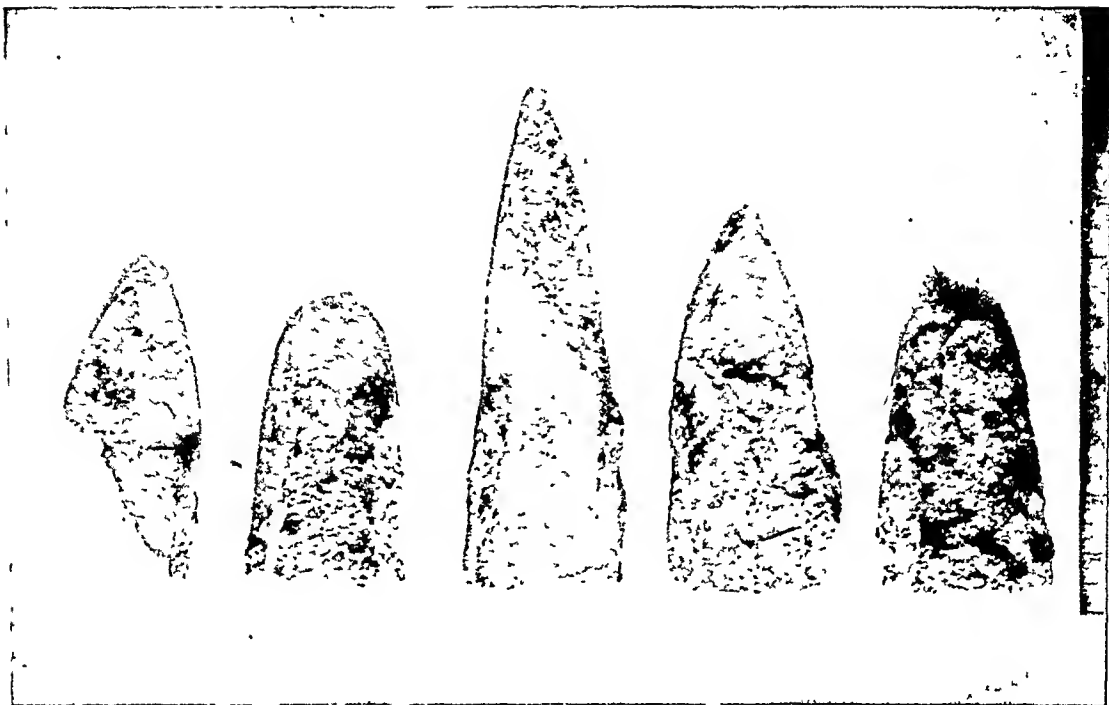
(b) A CROMLECH AT DONGATOGU SHOWING THE RAVAGES OF RANK VEGETATION



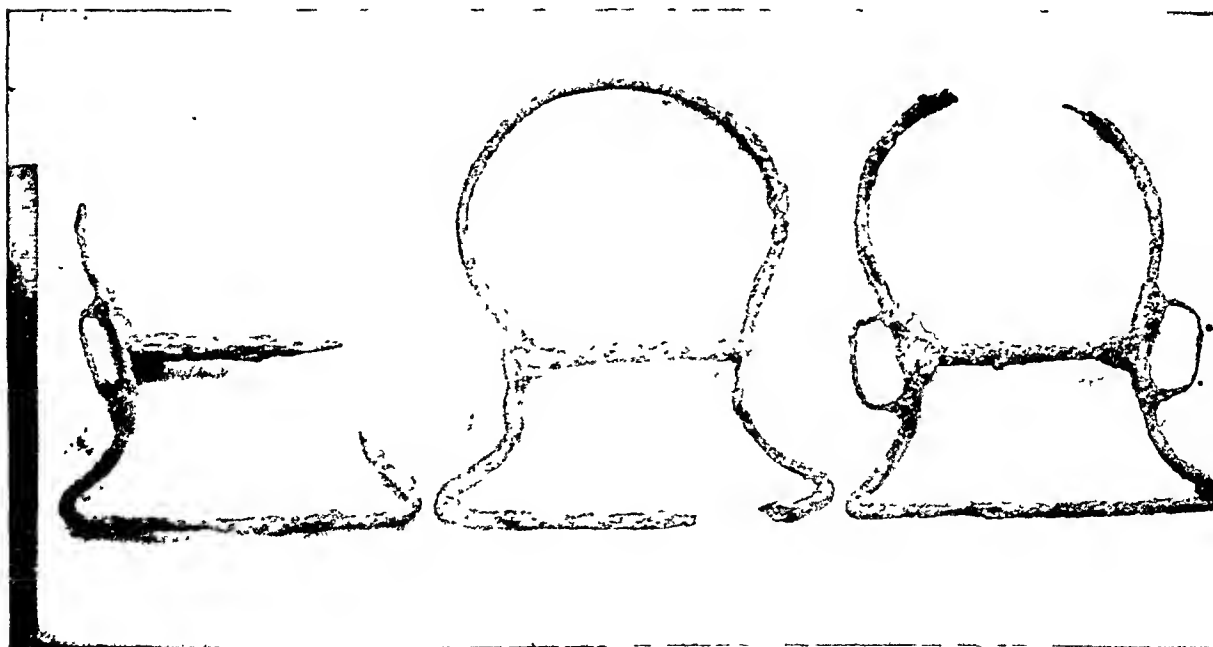
(a) CROMLECH (C) AT POLECHETTI CHERUGUDDA



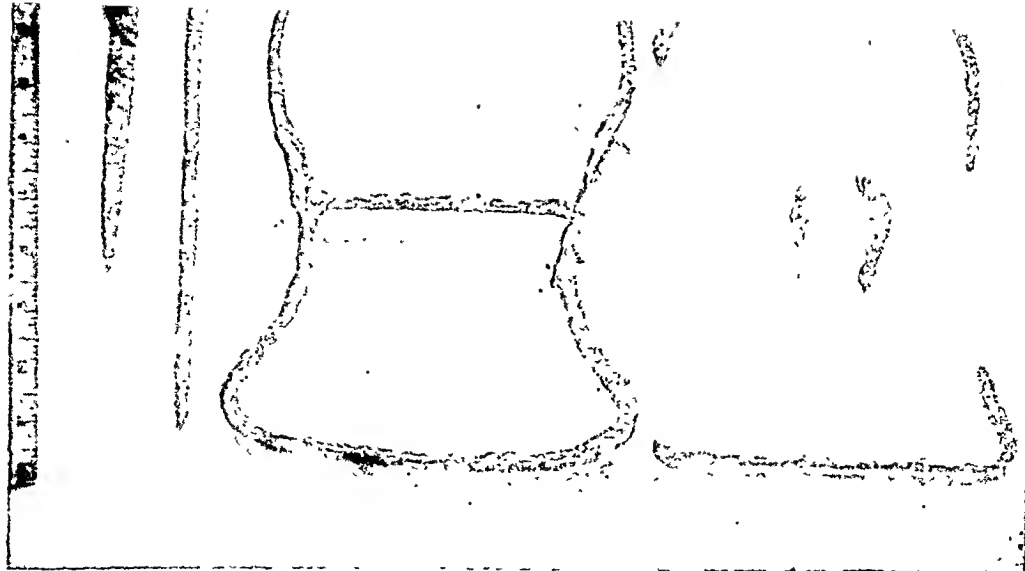
(b) A CROMLECH AT POLECHETTI CHERUGUDDA



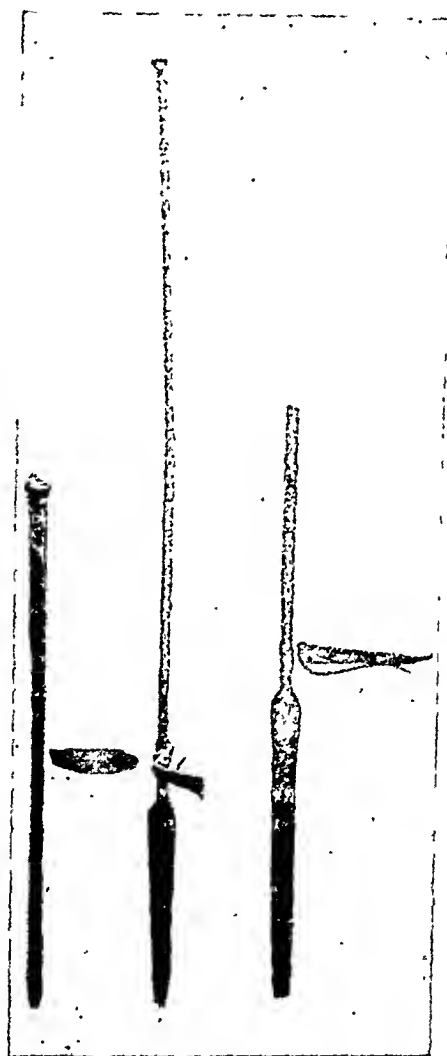
(a) IRON HOES DISCOVERED IN THE CROMLECHS AT POLECHIETTI CHERUGUDDA



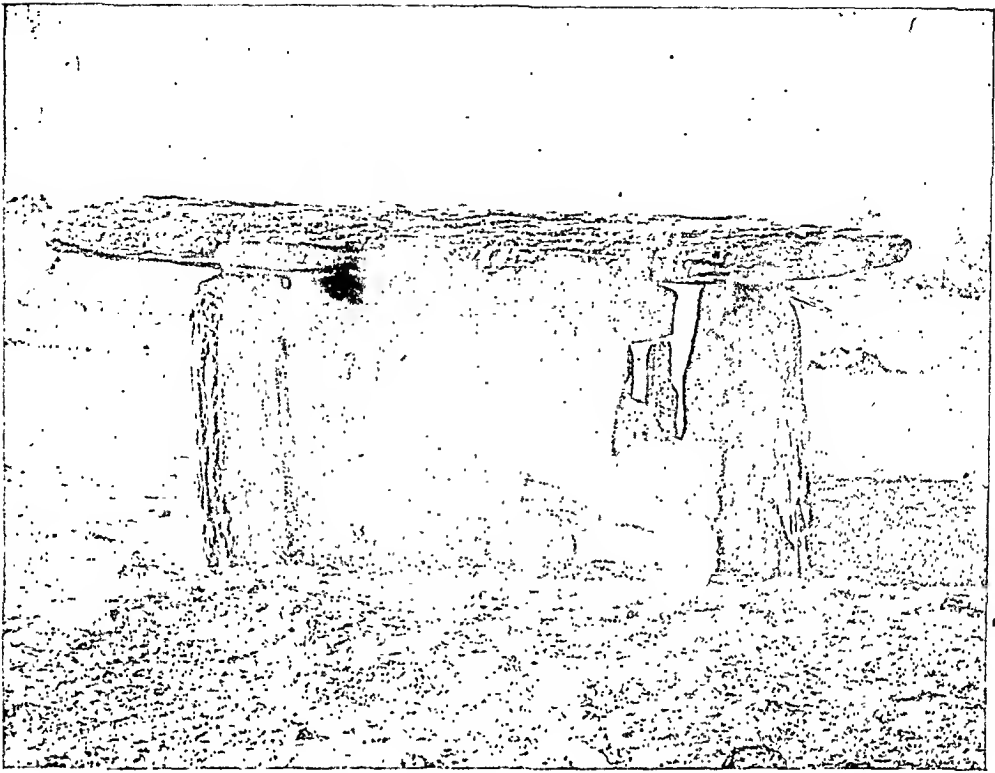
(b) IRON OBJECTS DISCOVERED IN THE CROMLECH AT POLECHIETTI CHERUGUDDA



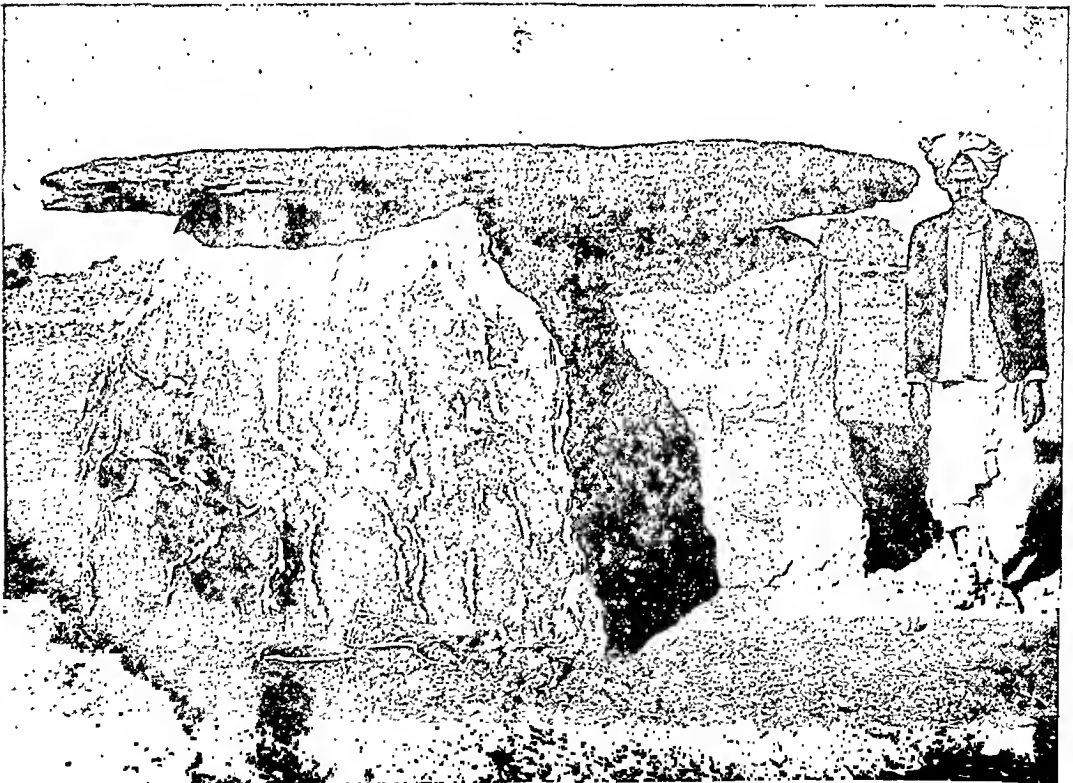
(a) IRON OBJECTS DISCOVERED IN THE CROMLECH AT POLECHETTI CHERUGUDDA



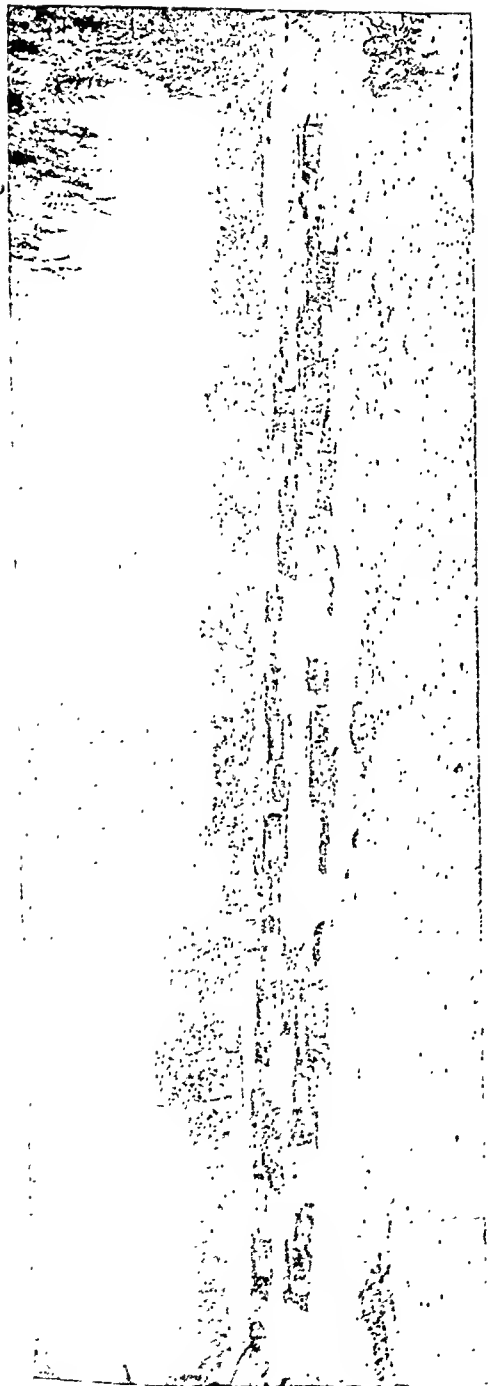
(b) IRON OBJECTS DISCOVERED IN THE CROMLECH AT POLECHETTI CHERUGUDDA



(a) A CROMLECH AT RAJANKALLUR (AFTER TREATMENT AND CONSERVATION)



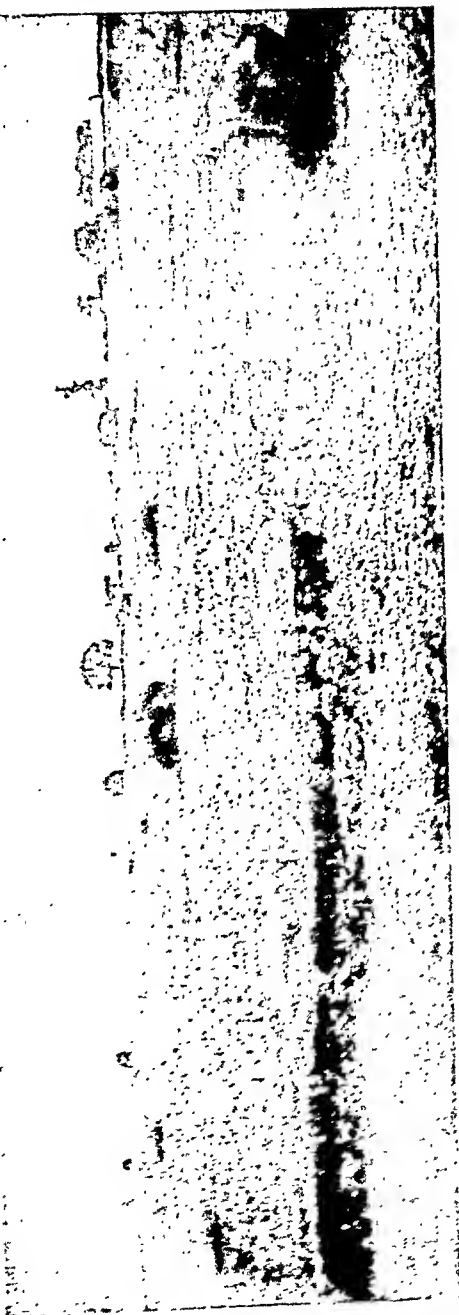
(b) A CROMLECH AT RAJANKALLUR (AFTER TREATMENT AND CONSERVATION)



(a) THE GROMLECH AT RAJANKALLUR : GENERAL VIEW (AFTER TREATMENT AND CONSERVATION)



(b) THE SAME : ANOTHER VIEW

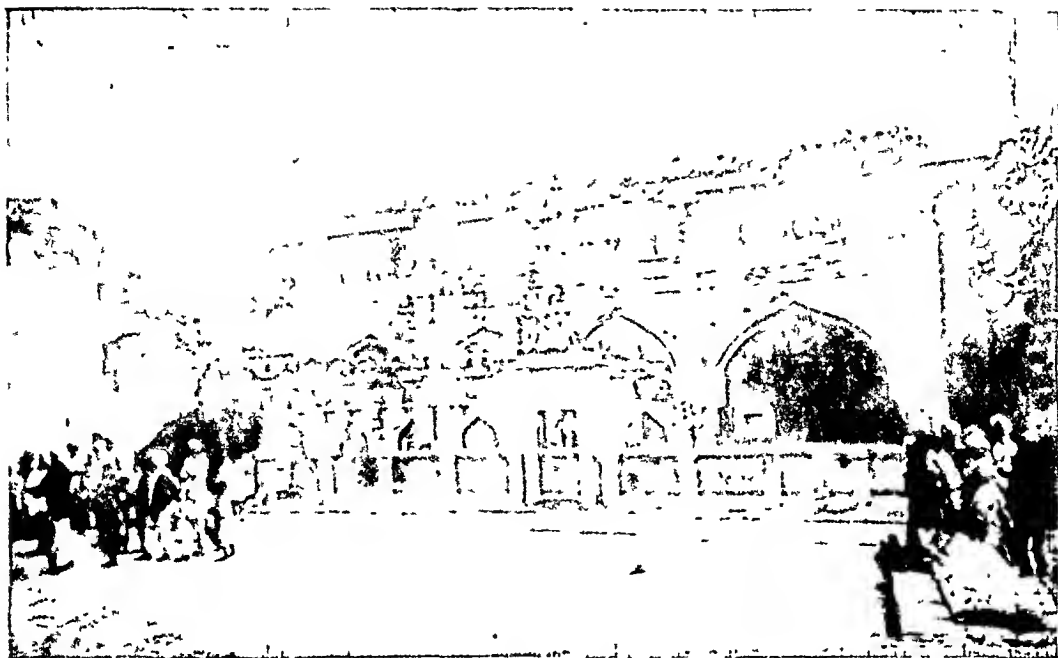


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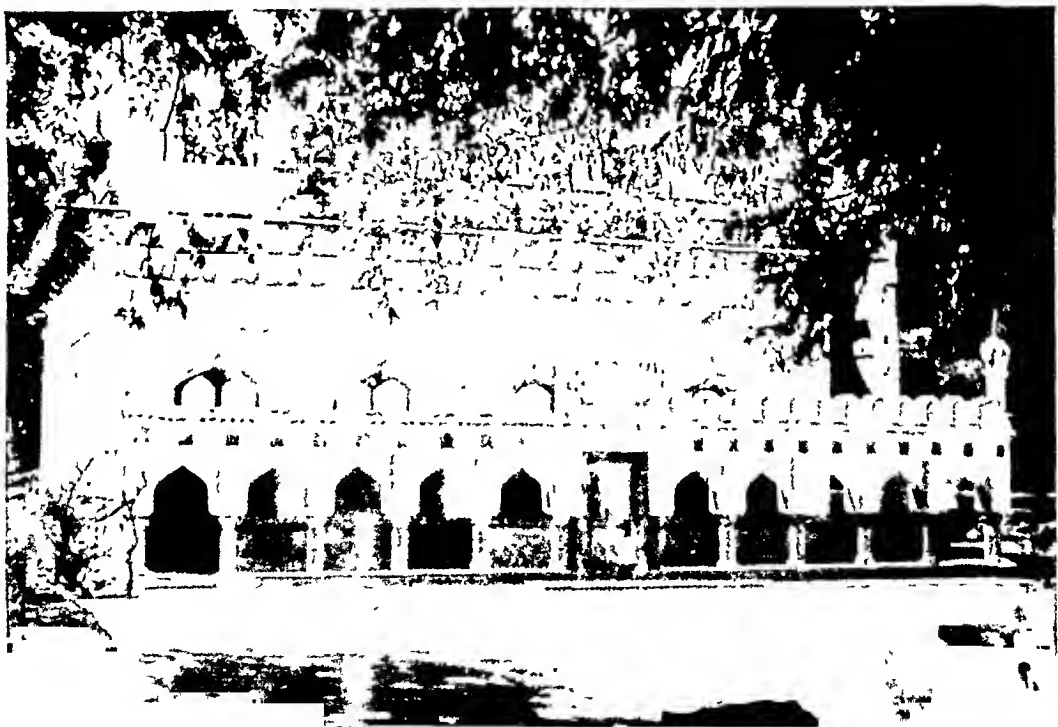
(d) 45 FT. LONG MENDIR LYING NEAR THE AVENUES AT SHAKOUB



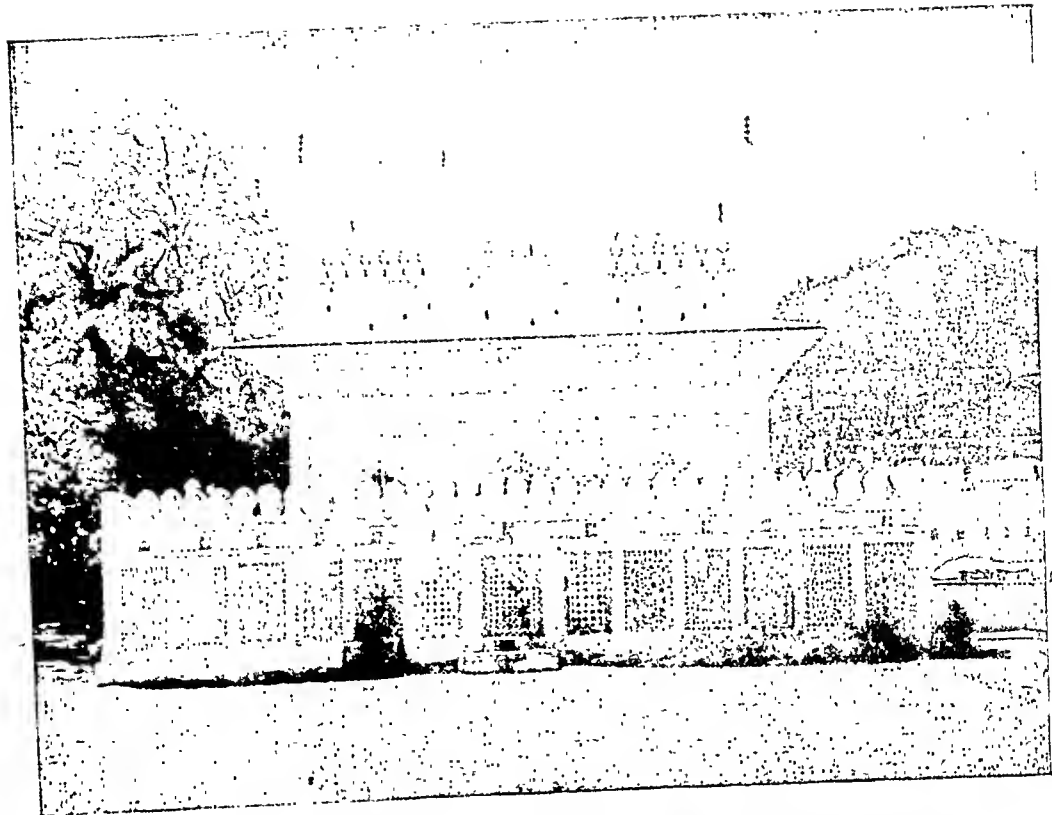
SHAKOUB AVENUE



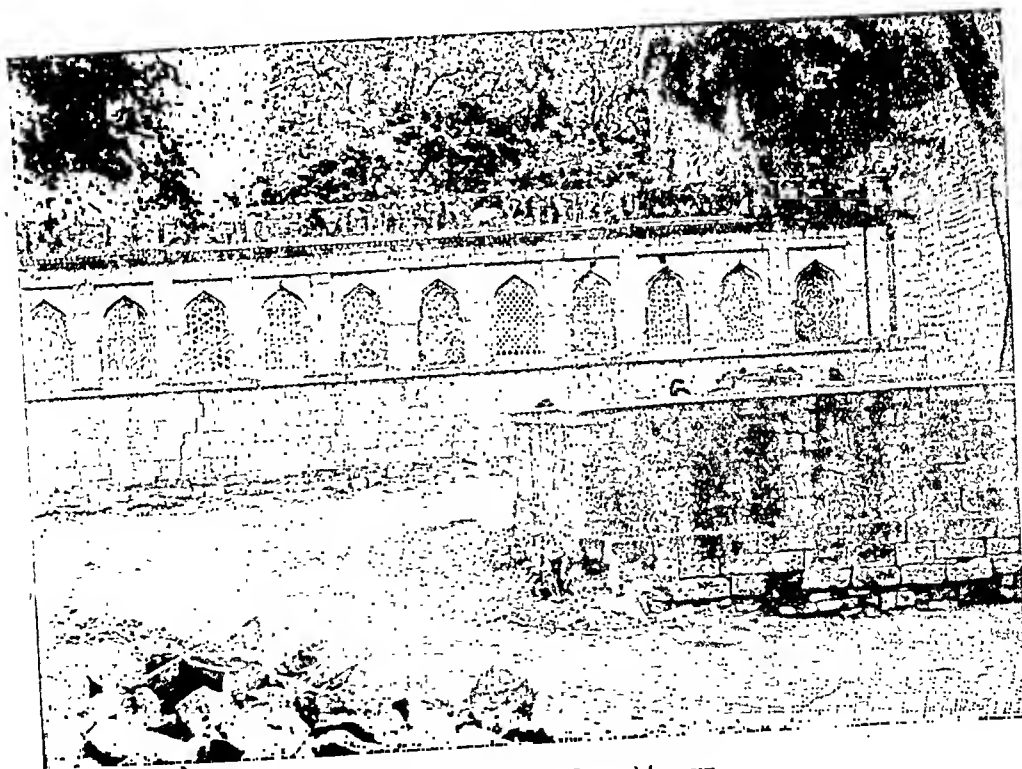
(a) THE TOMBS OF ADIL SHAHS AT GOGI ; BEFORE CONSERVATION



(b) THE TOMBS OF ADIL SHAHS AT GOGI : AFTER CONSERVATION



(a) THE TOMB OF SHAH CHANDA HUSSAINI AT GOGI: SHOWING LATTICE-WORK



(b) JALI SCREENS: GOGI MOSQUE